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3 American Forces Reported in Reich; British Cross Belgium Into Holland; Russia Declares War Upon Bulgaria

Capture of Brussels and Antwerp traps estimated 100,000 Germans in robot coast area—30 Japanese ships and 107 planes damaged or destroyed.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press and other direct news dispatches

American troops may be fighting on German soil.

American armor is said to have penetrated the Reich's frontiers at three points on a 100-mile front, according to unofficial reports.

One dispatch puts American tanks in the town of Perl, just across the German line from Luxemburg.

Another puts them outside Aachen, some 45 miles from Cologne.

And a third locates them in the Saarbrücken area between the old Maginot Line and the Siegfried Line.

One late report credits the American spearheads with capturing both Aachen and Saarbrücken.

These reports are thus far unconfirmed, but the Allied High Command appears to be deliberately maintaining silence in order to confuse the Germans.

It seems clear that the American flying columns which swept through northern France and Belgium are heading for the German Rhineland with undiminished speed.

Any one of the three points mentioned above, or all for that matter, may mark the opening of an Allied effort to drive a wedge through the Nazis' Siegfried defenses.

Other American armored units are said to have reached the outskirts of Strasbourg on the Lower Rhine, while General Patch's advance guards, driving up from the south, have entered Pontarlier on the western border of Switzerland.

To the west, British forces which swept through Brussels and Antwerp have crossed the border of Holland. Between 50,000 and 100,000 Germans are estimated to have been trapped along the "robot-bomb coast," although robots fell on London again today after a three-day pause.

Other Allied troops have entered the Duchy of Luxemburg.

In capturing Antwerp, the Allies have taken possession of a major port only 60 miles from Germany. The British descended upon it so swiftly the German garrison was unable to carry out demolitions along the city's 28 miles of docks.

Everywhere the Germans are in disorganized flight toward the homeland. Resistance is weak and spasmodic or nonexistent. The enemy no longer is capable of making a stand in the West anywhere outside his own borders.

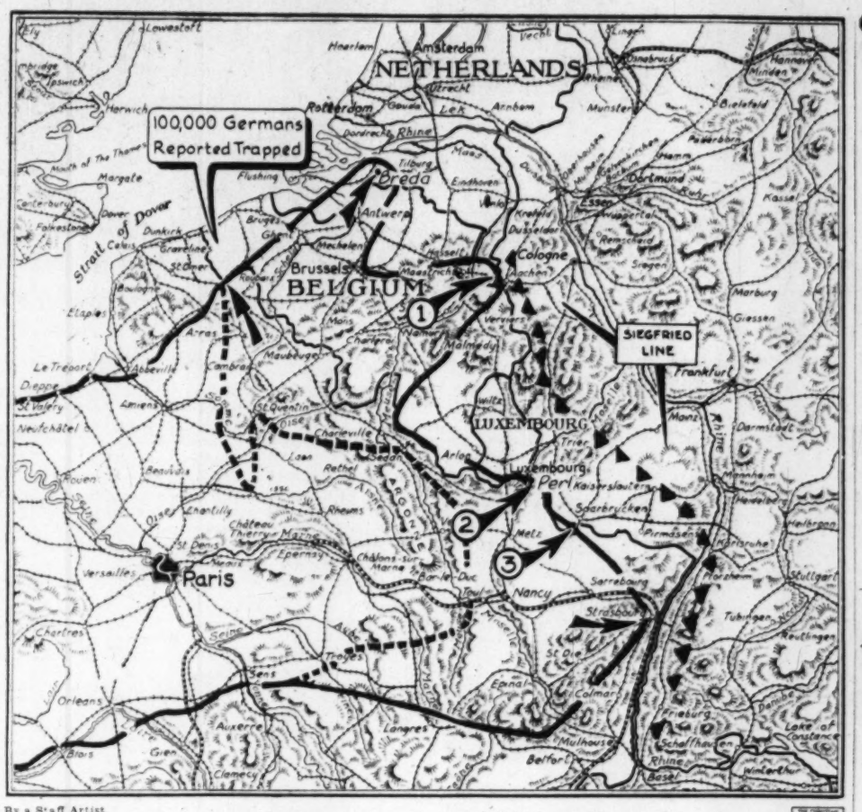
Except for a large but narrow stretch of Channel Coast from the mouth of the Somme to the Zuider Zee, all northeast France, most of Belgium, and much of the Netherlands has been wrested from the foe.

In the Mons region of Belgium, the United States First Army has taken 9,000 prisoners and vast quantities of enemy equipment have been captured or destroyed.

The only place in Western Europe where the Germans are putting up anything resembling a serious fight is in Italy. Enemy reinforcements apparently are being put into the cracking Gothic Line. Despite this increased opposition, Canadian troops, supported by British warships in the Adriatic, have driven to within six miles of Rimini, eastern bastion of the defense system.

Meanwhile, Russia has declared war on Bulgaria in a move that may signal the crossing of the Bulgarian border by Red Army units now in Romania. Apparently Moscow's efforts to induce the Sofia Government to quit the Nazi cause have been unavailing.

The Red Army, incidentally, now appears to have lashed out in two major offensives designed to carry it into Germany. One drive is under way just north of Warsaw, and the Germans report another near Lomza, within 12 miles of the southern frontier of East Prussia.



By a Staff Artist

Allied Troops at German Frontier

Black line shows present battle line, with arrows indicating main points of advance. Broken line shows the extent of the Allied advance on Saturday. Numbers show three points at which American armored troops are reported to have crossed the German frontiers.

Winning War Comes First; Belgian Government Move; Demobilization Plans Laid

The World's Day—September 5, 1944

Bay State: V-Day Plans Await Fall of Reich

The Commonwealth has made no official plans for the celebration of V-Day, Governor Saltonstall disclosed today upon his return to the State House after a vacation in Maine. He said that the job of winning the war was still to be done and that celebration plans should wait upon the actual fall of Germany. [Page 2.]

August was the first month in the history of Massachusetts in which no Bay State city or town borrowed money in anticipation of the current year's taxes, Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, disclosed today. [Page 5.]

The early morning earthquake that shook New England and surrounding territory followed the pattern that has increased the frequency of earthquakes in this section to one about every four years compared to one in 50 years at the turn of the century, Dr. L. Don Leet, Harvard University seismologist, said today. [Page 2.]

In Europe: Belgian Government Ready to Move

The Belgian Government, now in London, is to return to Brussels in a day or two, the British Radio said.

Japanese Ambassador Hiroshi Oshima was received by Hitler for a long conference concerning the "conduct of war," the Berlin Radio said.

Commanders of Spanish units that fought for the Germans in Russia, Lieut. Gen. Augustin Munoz Grande and Lieut. Gen. Esteban Emilio Infantes y Martin, will be punished for their "barbaric acts and crimes" along with "all criminals in the ranks of the Blue Division, the 250th Spanish Division and the Spanish Legion," the Moscow Radio announced.

Sir Hughe Knatchbull-Hugessen, British Ambassador to Turkey, has been appointed Ambassador to Belgium and Minister to the Duchy of Luxemburg, the British Government announced. Sir Maurice Drummond Peterson will succeed him as Ambassador to Ankara.

American, British and Canadian prisoners of war and civilian internees, totaling 2,635, are scheduled to begin arriving in Trelleborg, Sweden, by ferry from Germany, the Swedish Red Cross announced.

German Minister to Romania, Manfred von Killinger, and his secretary, Hella Petersen, are reported to have committed suicide, the Romanian Telegraph Service reported.

Washington: Demobilization Plans Held Secret

War Department plans to demobilize the gigantic American war machine when peace comes were laid before the House Military Affairs Committee. A 24-hour secrecy was imposed on details. [Page 16.]

A goal of 15,000,000 pounds of old clothes for the people of liberated Europe has been set in a national drive for the week of Sept. 24 by churches of every faith, according to Herbert H. Lehman, Director General of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, which will distribute the clothing free. [Page 3.]

Special restrictions on the rationing of oil heating stoves will be put in effect throughout the country Sept. 9 because of the scarcity of kerosene and other light fuels, anaounced the Office of Price Administration. Previously the restrictions applied to 28 states in an oil shortage area.

National: Special WAC Recruiting Ends Nov. 1

Recruiting of members for the Women's Army Corps for specific jobs and initial duty at specific stations will be discontinued Nov. 1 to insure assignments that are consistent with classification and in accordance with priority needs, announced the Army's Sixth Service Command in Chicago.

Public transportation in Mobile, Ala., tied up for two days by work stoppage among the 240 bus drivers, began to move again on Labor Day. The dispute involved a bonus plan for wage increases of approximately 10 cents an hour.

Americas: Brazil Dismisses Federal Interventor

Lieut. Col. Carlos Zavalla was dismissed as federal interventor for Entrerios Province in Brazil after ordering expropriation of the Province's leading newspaper and a power plant owned by foreign capital.

Cuba's offer of troops to the United Nations still is good according to President Batista in a Havana speech celebrating the 1933 revolution. President Batista is to be succeeded by Ramon Grau San Martin on Oct. 12.

Vicente Lombardo Toledano, President of the Latin American Labor Federation, has been elected head of the new Mexican Socialist League which aims at co-operation among Latin American nations, support of the Good Neighbor policy, and friendship with Russia, it was announced in Mexico City.

Japan: Tokyo Mobilizes for Home Defense

A nation-wide mobilization of the "National Reservists Organization" to step up Japanese home defense measures has been announced by the Tokyo Radio.

Japan's munitions ministry has effected two large-scale mergers of the country's synthetic oil producers to meet "a crying need for urgent action regarding the production of synthetic oil," a Tokyo radiocast said.

Few Veterans Found Applying For Readjustment Allowances

Massachusetts faces no unemployment problem if the small number of veterans applying today for readjustment allowances covering unemployment as incorporated in the G. I. Bill of Rights is any criterion.

Today only a handful of former servicemen applied at the Beacon Street office of the United States Employment Service to file their claims, while Labor Day saw only 24 applicants taking advantage of the first day these claims could be made.

Those applying will not be unemployed long, according to officials at the Boston U. S. E. S. office who pointed out that the experienced personnel workers in the veterans branch of the office started to locate these applicants in useful jobs at the same time the claims were filed.

As all applicants are required

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Weather Predictions

Cloudy

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Lodge Wins Medal For Service in Italy

Fighting with the American forces storming north in Italy, Maj. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., of Beverly, Mass., former United States Senator from Massachusetts, has won the Bronze Star Medal, according to word received by hometown friends today.

Serving with the 4th Army Corps, Major Lodge was active in the pursuit of the Germans north of Rome. His citation reads in part: "For meritorious service in direct support of combat operations in Italy."

Nation's Trucks Roll to Victory

Staccato exhausts of the nation's 4,600,000 motor trucks carrying a major share of the war effort today call attention to the day-and-night service of the ever-rolling fleets on highways here and abroad.

How the trucking industry has expanded its already growing schedules in wartime and what it sees in its postwar picture are described in a special article: First Page, Second Section.

Forces Unite For an Attack On Valuations

Mobilizing for a swift, all-out attack upon Boston's sudden upswing in the assessed values of millions of dollars worth of downtown properties, powerful business and realty interests today warned of a period of reckoning in at least two to three years, when the city's tax rate "will be boosted by $10 to $12."

Following closely Mayor Tobin's defense of higher valuations announced by the Board of Assessors "as relieving the tax burdens upon home owners" tax authorities, retail businessmen and realty organizations charged that Boston has finally departed completely from the basic practice of fixing realty taxes on what is considered property's "fair cash value."

Because of the political entanglements involved in the issue of higher assessment, most of the authorities commented "off the record," but none the less vigorously, on the sudden upswing in property assessments, particularly the Mayor's statement that these boosts were intended to fasten the tax burden more upon those owners making the most money.

Stirred Board

This statement stirred the Boston Real Estate Board into action today. An emergency conference was called of all officials of the Board for late this week to discuss assessment boosts which the Board finds to be based upon business incomes rather than upon actual property values.

The rise in assessments have hit railroads, retail stores and hotels most of all. It is charged that the North and South Stations were raised $1,000,000 each in assessed values. The Real Estate Board was particularly incensed over reports that most of the valuation increases have been made upon properties which have won tax abatements in the last few years through the Appelate Court.

"There is no rhyme nor reason to the new valuation boosts," according to one high State House authority. "Just because an owner of one building makes more money than the owner of the next building is no reason why the more prosperous owner should pay more taxes upon the value of his building. Property taxes are not income taxes."

Deplored Valuations

Only six months ago, the Boston Real Estate Board deplored the excessive property valuations in the city upon which taxes are paid. At that time the Board figured that property owners generally were paying taxes on assessed values at nearly twice the amounts that their properties are worth in the market.

Another tax authority stated that increased assessments were Boston's way of side-stepping reductions in city operating costs which the Boston Municipal Research Bureau has attacked as among the highest per capita costs in the country. The tax authority also insisted that the assessment boost was intended to take up the slack in city revenues created by this year's $1.10 reduction in Boston's tax rate.

One of the largest tax organizations in the State pointed out that the volume of abatements and applications for tax abatements in Boston constitutes "a minor scan-

Continued on Page 2, Column 7

Allied Military Sets Fast Pace For Statesmen

By Neal Stanford
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5—Allied statesmen are finding themselves hard put to it to keep up with the fast-moving pace set by Allied Generals.

Each day the American Government names another official as adviser to the European Advisory Commission or as aide to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower. Yesterday it was Robert Murphy who would concern himself with occupation plans for Germany and Samuel Reber to advise America's four-star General. Today it is the appointment, soon to be officially announced of Hamilton Fish Armstrong as Ambassador John G. Winant's assistant on the European Advisory Commission. Harry C. Hawkins is to advise the American Embassy in London on economic matters.

Each day a meeting of President Roosevelt and Winston Churchill becomes more imperative even as it becomes more certain. Yesterday the problems they and their military advisers must solve may have been academic. Today they are immediate and imperative.

Each day also the delegations of the great powers meeting at Dumbarton Oaks inch forward toward general agreement on postwar security. They have accepted an assembly, a council, and a court. They have agreed that small nations must have council representation. And perhaps most important of all they have united in approving the use of force to prevent or repel aggression. In fact they have so narrowed the areas of disagreement that the accept-

Continued on Page 16, Column 1

Byrnes Puts War Plant Fate Up to Special Planning Group

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5—With every mile of Allied advance in Europe making the reconversion problem more urgent in America, there are signs here indicating a broad, postwar cleavage on fundamental policies of which the first battles are now appearing.

Winner in preliminary rounds is the congressional element desiring governmental decentralization and return of state authority. It puts emphasis on free enterprise with minimum Federal control.

The George Unemployment Relief bill in the Senate and Doughton bill in the House, though different in details, alike reject centralized government control.

Over the week end James F. Byrnes, War Mobilization Director, set up a special Interagency Committee to formulate "a co-ordinated program for the utilization of government owned war plants" estimated to be worth $15,000,000,000.

Secondly, federal legislation was proposed for a $3,375,000,000 postwar highway and public works fund to help provide a cushion for demobilization transition.

The issue involved in many of these huge undertakings revolves round the role of the Federal Government.

Conservative Republican Sena-

Continued on Page 16, Column 1

Downy Insulation: A Bird of an Idea

GREAT FALLS, Mont. (AP) — A pair of learned sparrows have been located in this area. When a child dropped a ragged pillow and lost a quantity of feathers from it, the birds swooped down on them and carried them to a nest over a sign reading "insulate now."

Patriots Spring to Fore As Power in New France

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor and former representative of this paper in Paris

PARIS, Sept. 5—"You see, my American friend, we are just beginning a revolution here in France."

One of the leaders of the "resistance" movement in Paris thus summed up the situation as it looked to him.

We were sitting at a table on the sidewalk in front of a café in the Champs Elysées. It was Sunday afternoon and throngs of Parisians walked by in their gayest peaceful holiday mood. Buildings were covered with French, British, and American flags and bunting. Every G. I. or Tommy was the center of a group of admiring enthusiastic children or girls—or both. The scene could not have looked less like a revolution.

Revolutionary Changes Loom

"But, of course, it need not be a violent revolution—we hope and believe it won't be," my French friend continued.

There is no doubt that France is facing revolutionary changes. But so far, it looks as if these changes will be carried out gradually and peacefully.

First of all, there is the problem of the Provisional Government itself. Gen. Charles de Gaulle is the unchallenged, unquestioned chief. But the real authority in France today rests with the "resistance" leaders, organized into the C. N. R., or National Resistance Committee.

Talk to these leaders and you will find them enthusi-

Continued on Page 8, Column 7

Allied Armies Reverse Nazi Blitz of 1940

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

It can be said without qualification today that General Eisenhower now has accomplished in reverse almost exactly what German arms did in France and the Low Countries in 1940.

France and Belgium have been liberated by a campaign as swift and daring and spectacular as the one which enslaved them.

German armies have been segmented and trapped and routed just as Allied armies were.

The Nazis have been thrown back on their basic defense line of the Rhine just as Allied hopes were thrown back on their last-stand line of the English Channel.

Variations Slight

There are variations on the time schedules of the two operations and variations in the strategy. Yet the variations are amazingly slight. Germany has lost western Europe almost exactly as it gained it and in almost the same space of time.

It took the Nazis 36 days from the break-through of the Allied defenses at Sedan to the armistice at Compiègne which signalized the rout of French armies.

This is the 36th day since General Eisenhower sent his advance through the breach of the German lines across the Normandy peninsula at Avranches and began his campaign of maneuver. The arrival of British forces on the estuary of the Scheldt yesterday was as decisive in this campaign as the military operations registered by the armistice at Compiègne.

Preliminaries Differed

The preliminaries to the breakouts differed. It took the Germans only three days from the opening move to the penetration at Sedan. It took General Eisenhower two months to get his armies

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Nazis Blast Lyon Before Withdrawal; Allied Speed Slams Door on Nazi Hope

By Ronald Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Mediterranean Theater

LYON, France, Sept. 5—Complete demolitions were carried out by the Germans before they withdrew from this city.

All 19 bridges crossing the Rhone and Saone Rivers were blown up, and heavy fighting is reported going on in the old part of the city between the two rivers, and eastward toward the hill surmounted by the historic church, Notre Dame de Fourvière.

There are intermittent bursts from a tommygun in the street outside as I talk with Roger Guibeaud, newly installed Secretary General to the Commissaire of the French Republic in Lyon this afternoon at the Prefecture in territory where the Germans have moved out and French Forces of the Interior moved in.

There are only snipers left this east side of the Rhone.

The Germans also destroyed all five main freight and passenger railroad stations, blew up power and lighting plants and wrecked the water supply system. They also took away all food they could lay their hands on.

The record they left behind was the same as in many other cities—the Army had been customarily "correct" in the period of occupation, but the Gestapo had been disgraceful. "Even worse than the Gestapo, however," said M. Guibeaud, "were the French criminals in the Vichy militia organization."

He picked up a file of dossiers on his desk and remarked, "We

Continued on Page 6, Column 8

Warrants Are Issued For Déat-Darnand Co.

By the Associated Press

Paris, Sept. 4

Arrest warrants charging collaboration with the German enemy have been issued for Marcel Déat, Vichy Labor and "National Solidarity" Minister; Joseph Darnand, Vichy militia head; Jacques Doriot and Marcel Bucard, political leaders, and a number of others prominent during the Nazi occupation, the Justice Ministry announced.

Among others named were the Paris radio voices Jean Paquis and Robert Debeauplan, and Alfonse de Châteaubriant, Editor of the newspaper Je Suis Partout.

Stephen Lauzanne, writer on the staff of Le Matin, and Abel Hermant, French Academy member, already have been arrested, it was said. It is not known where the others are.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Sept. 5—The Germans have lost their last chance of stopping the Allied advance anywhere outside their own frontiers, and they have only the slenderest prospect of making a successful stand at the much-vaunted West Wall.

An essential feature of the strategic situation on the Western Front today is that the speed of the American and British advances has carried them to Hitler's inner line of defense without giving him time to prepare to defend its effectively.

Nearly half of Belgium now is in Allied hands. Mons, Charleroi

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Edward VII 'Rides' Again at Paris Bank

PARIS, Sept. 5 (AP)—The bronze equestrian statue of King Edward VII was back in its place today in the courtyard of the Société Générale, one of France's great banks. More than two years ago bank officials whisked it away to a hiding place when Germans ordered it melted down to make bullets.

German authorities actually had the statue pulled down, but before they could cart it away bank officials hauled it under cover of darkness to St. Denis.

Western Front:

American troops were believed to be stabbing into the Rhine Valley beyond the German border in a secrecy-shrouded offensive that

Continued on Page 8, Column 1

Drop in Kerosene Supply For N. E. Area Forecast

Kerosene supplies for New England, say oil men, may be even scarcer this winter than they were two years ago when lines of shivering householders with empty kerosene cans were a common sight at supply stations. The reason chiefly is, they say, that the new catalytic cracking process which produces high-octane gasoline, produces only about half as much kerosene per barrel of crude, as the old process did.

Fred N. Beckwith, President of the Oil Heat Institute of New England and member of the six-man national industry panel advising the Office of Price Administration, declared: "We are going to be in a very serious situation on kerosene unless there is some relaxation of operations in the European war in the meantime.

"Our only hope," he said, "lies in the fact that we have gained much valuable experience in the past two winters and our distribution is better."

Mr. Beckwith pointed out that the catalytic cracking process produces per barrel of crude oil only a little more than 3 per cent in the form of kerosene. The old process of refining the crude oil yielded about 6 per cent of kerosene per barrel, he said.

As for industrial oils, Mr. Beckwith said, we have a surplus on the market at the present time. These are the heavy oils used in industrial furnaces and diesel engines.

He confirmed the weekend statement of Ralph K. Davies, Deputy Petroleum Administrator, that stocks of No. 2 household heating oil are also in good shape, "well ahead of those at this time last year." This, Mr. Beckwith believes, is due partly to the fact that New England has recently increased the capacities of its oil refineries, and that the nation's oil wells are turning out 5,000,000 barrels a day instead of the former 4,500,000.

Lectures for Women

"The Postwar You," a series of four lectures for businesswomen who wish to make themselves more attractive, is announced by Jordan Marsh Company Fashion Center. The first lecture will be held tonight.

100% All-Wool
SCOTCH TWEED
coats, capes and suits
ready-to-wear . . . made-to-order
Top quality garments for Fall. Classic models tailored to perfection—at very moderate prices.
Romanes & Paterson
581 Boylston St., Boston—In Copley Square

Few Veterans Applying For Readjustment

Continued from Page 1

to call at the employment office weekly, the officials made the prediction that only a few such calls would be made before the continued demand for manpower brought suitable jobs for all.

What was true in Boston is also true throughout the State. While officials take into consideration that the small number registered yesterday may have been due to the Labor Day holiday, yet they point out that the comparatively small increase noted this morning may be an accurate forecast of the future coming few months.

Ten offices of the USES are accepting applications from the G. I. Joes in Massachusetts. They are located in Boston, Cambridge, Chelsea, Malden, Medford, Newton, Quincy, Somerville, Waltham and Woburn.

While eligibility under the G. I. Bill of Rights is limited to those veterans who have served 90 days or who have been discharged due to a service-connected disability and have received a certificate of separation from service under "conditions other than dishonorable" Massachusetts veterans who do not thus qualify may be eligible for unemployment benefits under the State laws.

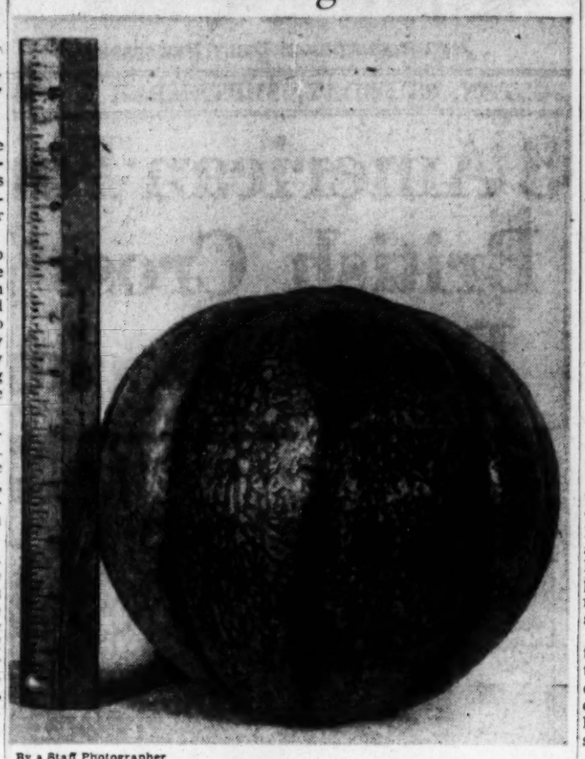
When making application the veteran is required to bring to the office his discharge certificate and his social security account number.

All applicants must be "able to work and available for suitable work" when filing their claims. Benefits range from $20 a week for total unemployment to an amount equal to $20 less that "part of wages payable to him for such week in excess of $3."

While a 52-week limit is set, all veterans will not be entitled to this period of unemployment benefits. Those who served only 90 days will be entitled to 24 weeks of such benefits. This will cover those who have been on active service for longer periods at the rate of four weeks of unemployment payments for every week in the services.

Those qualifying under the G. I. Bill will have no waiting period. Benefits will start at once and Robert E. Marshall, director of the Massachusetts Division of Unemployment Security, the facility which will handle the payments, has promised to equal his division's record of payment within a week of application.

Record Lexington Melon



By a Staff Photographer

Cantaloupe Weighs Ten Pounds

This Bender's Surprise cantaloupe melon was grown by Ernest R. Hunt, secretary of the Lexington, Mass., Victory Garden Committee and a linotyper in the Composing Room of The Christian Science Monitor. Mr. Hunt said that this melon, about nine inches in diameter, is the largest in a group weighing between eight and nine pounds each that he and his family have been eating for two weeks. His method is to start them six or seven weeks ahead of planting time in fertile pots, composed of dried manure with a binder material. The pot and its seedlings is then placed in the soil without disturbing the young melon plants, which do not readily stand uprooting. Mr. Hunt has also picked his first Dixie-type watermelon over the week end, a fine specimen weighing 19 pounds.

Center Sought Of Quake Felt In Northeast

HARVARD, Mass., Sept. 5 (AP)—The early morning earthquake which shook northeastern sections of the United States and adjacent parts of Canada followed the pattern that has increased the frequency of earthquakes felt in New England, Dr. L. Don Leet, Harvard University Seismologist, said today.

Pointing out that the disturbance occurred only four years after the earthquake that centered in Ossipee, N. H., in December, 1940, Dr. Leet commented in an interview today, "It fits into the current pattern that has brought the intervals between earthquakes felt in this section down to about four years, instead of the 50-year average at the turn of the century."

Preliminary data indicated that the center of this quake was somewhere north of the Adirondack Mountains, probably in an isolated area, Dr. Leet said, but definite location of the source awaited precise readings from various Canadian and American seismograph stations.

While "the readings indicated that the shock was of sufficient intensity to have caused damage if centered in a populated place, the quake apparently was too deep to have caused serious damage at the surface," Dr. Leet added.

He said that the origin of the tremors might have been 20 miles below the earth's surface and explained that when "quakes occur at depths greater than five miles, the surface intensity falls off rapidly."

He asserted that readings taken in Chicago, Pittsburgh and other American cities and at the Dominion observatory in Ottawa would shed further light on the origin of the disturbance when coordinated with observations made here and at other eastern colleges.

The Boston Customs House and other tall structures swayed and in Keene, N. H., and Brattleboro, Vt., some alarmed residents ran from their homes. Pistols were jarred from a police headquarters rack at Burlington, Vt., and fire buckets in the Burlington Free Press building spilled water to the floor. Windows were broken in Shelburne, Vt., and elsewhere and some cracked plaster was reported.

Dr. Leet said that for several minutes the seismographs at the Harvard station, worked so fast that the direction of the quake was not indicated.

Governor Awaits V-Day For Celebration Plans

Returning to the State House after a brief vacation with his family at Vinal Haven, Maine, Governor Saltonstall said today that he was making no plans for celebrating the eventual surrender of Germany.

"Our job is to win the war and we'll talk about the celebration afterwards," the Governor said. "I do not want to plan any celebration until the war is won with Germany."

Governor Saltonstall said that it was beyond his comprehension that the people of Massachusetts would injure persons or damage property celebrating an Allied victory. Such action, he said, would not help our soldiers. The Governor said he was confident that local authorities would be able to take care of any situation developing in their communities.

The Governor disclosed that he had approved the action of the Alcoholic Beverages Control Commission in leaving the question of closing places licensed to sell alcoholic beverages on V-Day to local licensing authorities.

The A. B. C. in a letter to all local licensing officials called attention to the provisions of the Liquor Control Act which reads as follows: "The mayor of a city and the selectmen of a town may in cases of riot or great public excitement order licensees under this chapter not to sell, give away or deliver any alcoholic beverages on the licensed premises for a period not exceeding three days at any one time. Whoever, himself or by his agents or servants, sells, gives away or delivers any such beverages in violation of an order given under the provisions of this section shall be punished by a fine of $200 and upon conviction his license shall be revoked by the licensing authority."

In a letter to Arthur G. Burtnett, Chairman of the Beverages Commission, approving the Commission's action, the Governor said: "If as the situation develops a reference to this action on your part becomes important, telegrams referring to it can be sent at the urgent moment."

Forces Uniting for Attack On Real Estate Valuations

Continued from Page 1

dal in itself." This organization predicted that most of the increased assessments would be contested in the courts and abatements again be allowed to property owners.

"Boston is just moving around in circles," the organization's director stated. "Reduction in city operating costs is not only postwar project number one for the good of the city, it is project numbers 1 to 10."

The boost in assessments has been explained by Mayor Tobin as a sincere effort to place the tax burden upon those most able to pay. Yet in raising assessments on one building, while reducing assessments on an adjoining building of the same type, or lifting assessments purely on the basis of business profits, is held to be a complete departure from the basic principles upon which property taxes are collected.

"It cannot do the city any permanent good, and is bound to react upon the city in a gloomier industrial outlook," was the general consensus obtained from a realty and business canvass today.

Money Order Ruled Not Legal for Rent

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Sept. 5 (AP)—A Post Office money order is not legal tender in payment of debt, a District Court special justive ruled today.

Justice George H. Potter of the Third Bristol District Court made the ruling in granting an eviction order for nonpayment of rent.

Joseph Wilkinson, the tenant, testified he had sent Post Office money orders for his rent to Mrs. Ida Sylvia, owner of the flat he occupied, but she returned the orders uncashed. Judge Putter gave Mr. Wilkinson until Friday to move.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Cloudy

Boston and Vicinity—Diminishing cloudiness tonight. Wednesday partly cloudy. Lowest temperature tonight about 63 degrees. Moderate temperatures with considerably less humidity on Wednesday. Moderate winds becoming occasionally fresh on Wednesday.

Maine—Cloudy tonight with occasional showers, principally in the south portion. Wednesday considerable cloudiness and occasional light showers in the east portion, elsewhere partly cloudy. Not so cool tonight. Moderate temperatures on Wednesday.

New Hampshire and Vermont—Showers ending tonight followed by diminishing cloudiness. Wednesday partly cloudy with moderate temperatures.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut — Showers ending early tonight followed by diminishing cloudiness. Wednesday partly cloudy with moderate temperatures and considerably less humid.

High Tides at Boston
Tuesday, 1:56 p. m.; height 11.8 feet.
Wednesday, 2:21 a. m.; height 11.4 feet.

Ration Dates For Consumers

Beef, Cheese, Butter, and Oleo—Book No. 4 Red stamps A8 through Z8 and A5 through G5 now valid and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red tokens may be used as change.

Canned Goods—Blue stamps A8 through Z8, and also A5 through L5, in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid; good indefinitely. Blue tokens may be used as change.

Sugar—Stamps 30 through 33 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

In addition to five pounds for canning on Stamp 40, a maximum of 20 pounds of sugar a person for home canning will be granted on application to local War Price and Rationing Boards.

Fuel Oil — Period 4 and 5 coupons now valid; expire Sept. 30. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

New Period 1 coupons may be used as soon as received from ration board.

Gasoline "A"—No. 11A coupons for 3 gallons each now valid; expire Nov. 8.

Serially numbered B3, B4, C3, and C4 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be indorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Shoes—Stamps 1 and 2 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair each. Both good indefinitely.

Stoves—Certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "B" and "C" gasoline ration book-holders. "A" book-holders now eligible for used tires. Tubes now ration free.

Recreation For Service People

Tuesday, Sept. 5

Dances With Orchestras: Hostesses, 8 p. m. Atlantic Service Club, Barker's. Buddies Club, Tobias. North Station Club, Everett, Kope's. Esplanade Club, Ruggles Street Club, Crosson's. Y. M. C. A.
Nite Club Nite: J. W. B. Club, 9 p. m. Photo-developing class, 7:30 p. m.
Dance Instruction: Army and Navy Officers' Club, 8 p. m. Charles "Y," 8 p. m. (Enlisted Men.) Social.
Language Instructions: Y. M. C. Union. French Lessons, 8 p. m. Russian Lessons, 9 p. m.
Square Dancing: Refreshments, Hostesses, Temple Place Club, no charge, 7:30 p. m. Y. W. C. A., 140 Clarendon Street, admission, 25 cents, 7:30 p. m. Swim 25 cents.
Officers' Dance: Copley Square Officers' Club, 8 p. m. Orchestra.
Officers' Wives Club: 140 Clarendon Street, Tea, 3:30 p. m.
Formal Dance: Officers' and Enlisted men, Junior Women's Republican Club, 46 Beacon Street, Ken Reeve's Music. Refreshments.
Concert: Gardner Museum, 280 The Fenway, 2:45 p. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
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LOWERING YOUR COST OF LIVING FOR 36 YEARS
Filene's Basement, the only store of its kind in the world, built on the good old American custom of Yankee thrift . . . its automatic price reduction plan gives you, the customer, what you want, when you want it, AT THE PRICE YOU WANT TO PAY—reduces prices ¼, ½ or ¾ after 12, 18 or 24 selling days—goods unsold after 30 selling days given to charitable institutions . . . Millions of dollars' worth of goods are sold here every year and every penny of this great business is CASH . . . It was thrifty to buy in Filene's Basement in 1909, and 35 years later we are STILL LOWERING YOUR COST OF LIVING in the same old thrifty way.
Filene's Automatic Bargain BASEMENT
Store Hours Wednesday 9:45 to 5:15
DID YOU GET A HAT FROM OUR "THRILL" HAT SHIPMENT *LAST* SEPTEMBER?
EACH is an original model
EACH is an individual design
EACH is from a "TOP" maker
EACH is a showroom sample
Need We Say Anything More?
GORGEOUS SAMPLE NEW FALL HAT "PANORAMA"
$3.95
You know the deluxe goodness of original samples—with their deluxe detail and hand workmanship. See the renowned hat designers' names in many. Note the colorful rainbow of new advance styles. You'll make a prideful glorious addition to your new fall hat wardrobe—in our basement balcony.
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Open Weekdays and Holidays—11 a. m. to 11 p. m.
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All Servicemen and Servicewomen
WELCOME

How to get wire to Munda

THE COLONEL SAYS, "Run a loop over to those two divisions on Munda." So you just run a loop over, that's all.

First there's a mile and a quarter of muddy plantations. You and fifty other guys picked up from operations and construction battalions slog through the mud . . . dragging your equipment after you.

Then there's a couple of miles of ocean staring you in the face, and you haven't got any underwater cable. This is a job that nobody could have planned ahead. So what? So you take some of this rubber-covered dry land cable that plugs together every quarter-mile. Nobody ever laid cable like this under water before, but nobody was ever in the spot you are in right now.

Then you come ashore into steaming jungle . . . two miles of it. And while you're hacking your way through, the Japs tell you off with artillery and strafing attacks.

Another two miles of ocean and a mile of jungle on the mainland, and there you are with your two divisions wired for sound . . . four circuits, each carrying three telephone and four telegraph messages.

So you come back to Corps Headquarters on Rendova and what does the colonel say? He says, "What's been keepin' you guys? Don't you know we gotta run another loop?"

AT LAST REPORTS from the South Pacific three of the four circuits between Rendova Island and the mainland were still in operation; one circuit went out about 30 days after installation.

The Spiral-4 cable used in this operation was developed jointly by the Signal Corps and Bell Telephone Laboratories and manufactured in large quantities by Western Electric Company.

Practically all the productive capacity of the telephone equipment manufacturing plants, greatly expanded since Pearl Harbor, is being used to meet the needs of the Army and Navy. That is why there aren't enough facilities to meet civilian demands here at home.

If you are one of those waiting for service, we think it is only fair to tell you that we won't be able to fill your order until the facilities become available.

But we are sure you agree that our fighting men have first call on any equipment being made.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH COMPANY

UNRRA Calls Churches To Lead Clothing Drive

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 — A nation-wide old clothes campaign for the people of Europe will take place the week of Sept. 24 under the auspices of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

The collecting will be done through the nation's churches, under arrangements with the National Catholic Welfare Conference, the Church Committee on Overseas Relief and Reconstruction of the Federal Council of Churches, and the National Council of Jewish Women.

The appeal will be made for "good substantial clothing, used and new, for both winter and summer wear." Needed most are all types of infants' garments, particularly knit goods; men's and boys' overcoats, topcoats, suits, coats, jackets, shirts, all types of work clothes, including overalls, coveralls, sweaters, underwear, robes, pajamas, women's and girls' coats, jackets, skirts, sweaters, dresses, underwear, aprons, jumpers, smocks, robes, nightwear.

Bedding will also be needed, including blankets, afghans, sheets, pillow cases, and quilts.

The clothing and bedding will be distributed free in Europe and perhaps later in the Far East. Further collection campaigns are being planned for later in the year.

World Deficit in Textiles

UNRRA's announcement of the old clothes campaign coincided with a combined Production and Resources Board report announcing an "acute" world deficit of textiles. "It is clear," the Board said, "that the world supply of textiles, particularly cottons, will be short of requirements by a wide margin."

On Sept. 16 and 17, ministers, priests, and rabbis will appeal to their congregations to bring all the clothing they can collect and contribute during the week of Sept. 24 to a receiving depot to be designated by each church, parish, and synagogue. Members of the congregations will also be urged to ask friends and neighbors to contribute.

Each church, parish, and synagogue will name its own committee to handle all phases of the collection, sort the clothing, pack for shipment and deliver to a local freight depot. From there, UNRRA will ship the clothing to warehouses where it will be baled and shipped to Europe for free distribution.

Goal of 15,000,000 Pounds

Cartons and bales sent overseas will be marked to indicate that the contributions were made by the churches of America.

Immediate goal set by UNRRA is for at least 15,000,000 pounds of usable clothing for men, women, and children.

In his letter to the church organizations, Herbert H. Lehman, UNRRA Director General, explained:

"With the approach of winter, the need for clothing in the liberated countries becomes more acute. Failure to secure adequate supplies of clothing propmtly may mean untold suffering. Because of the needs of the armed services and civilian requirements, manufacture of clothing to relieve these distressed people will not get underway for some time. This means that the needy men, women, and children in such countries must depend on the help of the American people.

"The task is large. The time available for preparation is short. But we cannot fail these millions who need help now. The response to this human need will come with especial celerity from the religious community. The tenets of every faith prescribe prompt and generous action to meet such emergencies and avert needless suffering."

Freedom Statue All Bronze

The Statue of Freedom surmounting the dome of the Capitol at Washington is made entirely of bronze, and weighs 14,985 pounds.

Modeling Pays Her Way

Wide World

Little Ann Poses Nicely

This 2½-year-old daughter of Joseph Parrott, commercial artist and amateur photographer in Knoxville, Tenn., sometimes poses with her little brother Joe, Jr., and together they have paid their way with the prizes Mr. Parrott has won. His first, a picture of Ann and her mother, won $100. He has been winning ever since.

Decline of Pan-Americanism Found In Study of Latin-American Trends

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 5—Growth of nationalism among the Latin-American republics has been one of the chief results of World War II, which has fostered diversity rather than unity among the Americas, Arthur P. Whitaker, a professor of the University of Pennsylvania, writes in "Inter-American Affairs, 1943."

Professor Whitaker's survey of the inter-American system, published by the Columbia University Press today, holds that enthusiasm for Pan-Americanism has been dampened in considerable measure by developments within the United States that obscure its future toward Latin America.

Specifically, it notes that many Latin-Americans were dismayed by the "political eclipse" of Vice-President Wallace and the resignation of Sumner Welles as Undersecretary of State, both men being regarded by Latin-Americans as influential friends.

Lack of effective inter-American leadership was an increasing source of uneasiness in Latin America during the past year, creating a "kind of political vacuum," Professor Whitaker held, adding that "the Soviet Union seemed disposed to help fill it."

FEPC Signs Unity Pact With Labor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (AP)—The President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices and the War Policy Division of the United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers (Congress of Industrial Organizations) have signed a working agreement designed to speed the "elimination of un-American discrimination."

The agreement, announced by Malcolm Ross, FEPC Chairman, and R. J. Thomas, U. A. W.-C. I. O. President, is the first negotiated between the Committee and any union.

Under the agreement, the union will co-operate in the settlement of "bona fide complaints of discrimination involving any U. A. W.-C. I. O. officer or a plant in which the union has a local.

The agreement, Messrs. Ross and Thomas said, "is expected to be of great benefit to both parties by speeding the elimination of un-American discrimination which is undeniably harmful to the war effort and to the labor movement."

The War Policy Division of the union will co-operate with the FEPC's regional offices in investigations, issue instructions to all U. A. W.-C. I. O. personnel than may be necessary for the observance of the agreement, and confer with FEPC representatives in an effort to adjust satisfactorily all cases that are brought to the Division's attention.

Mr. Ross called the agreement "a great step forward in the American trade union movement which shows an ever growing realization that preservation of the right to work for all men regardless of race, creed, color, or national origin is the keystone to its future healthy existence."

Truman Lauds Roosevelt to Labor

DETROIT, Sept. 5 (AP)—Political seers today weighed the effects of the fourth-term campaign's first official visit to Michigan, made by the vice-presidential candidate Harry S. Truman in a busy Labor Day round of speechmaking.

The Missouri Senator, in three speeches to labor rallies, pleaded for re-election of President Roosevelt with the arguments, among others, that he was the best hope for the "common man" and that Thomas E. Dewey, his Republican rival, was "inexperienced."

In speeches to a Detroit Cadillac Square audience of 25,000 to 30,000, and to a Pontiac group and a second Detroit rally, Senator Truman championed Mr. Roosevelt as the "greatest man" ever to occupy the White House and the representative of a "fair, square deal."

Some signs of a warming battle for the election were present. A police motorcycle escort with wailing sirens accompanied Senator Truman's motor cavalcade on the 30-mile Pontiac trip. A brass band met him at that city.

"The absolute salvation of this country lies in the re-election of President Roosevelt," Senator Truman told his Pontiac listeners, and to both Detroit rallies the Senator promised that the Democrats would "put human welfare first and profits second" in their conduct of economic affairs.

He promised full utilization of war plants for peacetime production and unemployment insurance for displaced war workers.

"We shall not, for the sake of price and profit, restrict our output of the good things of life," Senator Truman said. "Rather, for the sake of our people, we shall return to the 40-hour week and increase basic wages in terms of actual purchasing power—that is, we will enable labor to buy and use and ever-increasing amount of the good things of life."

Plant Conversion

In addressing a celebration sponsored by the Congress of Industrial Organizations, Michigan Farmers Union, and railroad brotherhoods, Senator Truman said that two methods were needed to convert war industry back to peacetime industry without danger of a depression. They were:

1. Unemployment insurance for displaced war workers while war plants are being retooled for peacetime production.

2. Continued operation instead of the junking of factories originally set up for production of war materials.

Telling his audience that "we of the Democratic Party are not resigned to the prospect of huge unemployment after the war," the Senator said the United States had built the plants and facilities for increased production which can "raise our standards and bring to American labor and industry the greatest era of prosperity in our history."

Texas Electors

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 5 (AP) — Gov. Coke Stevenson said Sept. 2 that he had not been able to get the leaders of pro and anti-Roosevelt Democrats to agree to a compromise proposal which he believed would give the voters a chance to express themselves directly on the Texas elector dispute.

The Governor proposed that the names of the 23 electors nominated by both factions be put on the November election ballot in the Democratic column, plainly labeled pro and anti-Roosevelt.

The Governor said that he had not given up hope of working out a solution to the problem prior to the Sept. 12 state convention at Dallas, and that he planned to continue conferences not only with faction leaders but with others whom he considered to hold impartial views.

Boys and Girls 'Happy' —Illinois Schools Opening

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. (AP)—More than 1,200,000 boys and girls are returning to school in Illinois this week and, says a state public school official, 95 per cent of them are happy.

"The old idea that young people, especially boys, hate school belongs to a bygone generation," said Vernon L. Nickell, State Superintendent of Instruction.

It shines at breakfast and at lunch—

And it brightens up a dinner . . .

When you bring on cheery Postum—

Folks all say, "It's sure a winner!"

TWO FORMS: POSTUM AND INSTANT POSTUM

☆ *Contains no caffein, no stimulant of any kind.*

Love starts at the top

Beautiful hair is half the battle of romance. Use Laco Genuine Castile Shampoo—the pure shampoo. Contains no alcohol, no free alkali! Just pure rich olive oil, combined with enough coconut and castor oil to create a brilliant blend no single one of these oils can give you alone . . . the same beneficial pre-war ingredients.

Laco Genuine Castile Shampoo is so f-a-s-t. It builds mountains of white lather that wash away dull film, grime, and dirt. No after-rinse is needed. Laco Genuine Castile Shampoo at your favorite drug, department store, and 5 & 10.

A full 5-ounce bottle for only 35 cents

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"IT'S THE BUSIEST CAR IN POLK COUNTY..."

"IF IT ISN'T A FARM ERRAND, IT'S WAR WORK! Our 1941 Ford is kept on the go about 1800 miles a month. A.A.A. Committee, Board of Education, Farm Bureau, U. S. O. and War Bond activities take me out on all kinds of roads, the year 'round."

"THE WHOLE FAMILY DEPENDS ON OUR FORD. My wife uses it for household trips and volunteer service work and my boy for his 4-H Club and scrap-drive activities. It's given us 64,000 miles of the most reliable transportation anyone could ask for."

"OPERATING AND SERVICE COSTS ARE MIGHTY LOW— in fact, I don't believe any other car can touch a Ford in these respects. It delivers good gas and tire mileage and needs very few repairs, and the good looks and comfort certainly last, too!"

"Sure glad I've got a FORD!"

says **WILBUR T. HILDRETH,** *Farmer*
Elkhart, Iowa

Forty years of reliability, stamina and low-cost operation have made Ford cars the choice of millions. Letters from Ford owners in cities and towns and in the country, tell how well their cars are standing up. And almost always, the owner gives a big share of credit to his friendly Ford dealer, whose careful Protective Service contributes so much to maintaining America's transportation.

NEWS NOTES—*In the Ford main powerhouse at the Rouge plant, the largest of its kind, coal is the principal fuel. But there is only one scoop-shovel in the entire building and it is chrome-plated and kept as a relic. Nowadays the coal is pulverized, blown into the boilers like gas.*

FORD DEALERS THINK OF THE FUTURE WHEN THEY DEAL WITH YOU TODAY

Ford

More than 30,000,000 Ford, Mercury and Lincoln cars—and Ford trucks—have been built

Cherbourg, Guam, *or*
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In the Pacific Islands, on board ship, in allied-controlled Europe, and in the United States . . . wherever there are Army Post Exchanges, Canteens, or Ships Stores . . . you'll find American soldiers and sailors, American commodities — and National Cash Registers.

The officers in charge find it important to protect the receipts in these stores, for the profits are added to entertainment funds of units in the various locations. So they use National Cash Register Systems just as the retail merchants in your own shopping area.

Each must give good service, protect their money, and get controlling records . . . and Nationals provide all these fundamental elements of a good business system.

Serving the Nation by Saving Time. **This is one of the many mechanical systems built by National to speed record keeping, protect money, and save vital man-hours—for business, industry, government, and the public. Accounting-Bookkeeping Machines are available through priorities.**

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Our factory at Dayton, Ohio, proudly flies the Army-Navy "E" with four stars ★ ★ ★ ★ for "unceasing excellence" in the production of precision instruments and other war materiel.

The National Cash Register Company

'Down to Miami,' 'Wallflower,' Chamber Music

Farce by Conrad Westervelt In Premiere at the Shubert

By L. A. Sloper

The ancient traditions of farce are duly observed in "Down to Miami," the new frolic by Conrad Westervelt which opened a week's engagement at the renovated Shubert Theater on Labor Day night. It is a close relative of "Abie's Irish Rose," with "Romeo and Juliet" overtones.

Whether it will have the longevity of either of those notable hits is not certain. No doubt it will be panned by most critics, but that is not always a guarantee of success. And the resemblance to Shakespeare is negligible.

On the other hand, the large first-night audience greeted the piece with frequent and hearty laughter. But this response, I suspect, is to be credited less to the virtues of the play than to the expert performance of Robert Leonard, late of "Abie," as a Jewish merchant who is much upset when he finds that his daughter is in love with the son of a Yankee banker whom he regards, with some justification, as a stuffed shirt.

Mr. Leonard is a master of the low-comedy style required for the depiction of this type of stage caricature. There are those who do not care for this kind of fun; but it comes of an ancient lineage, and it seems to be just as effective now as it was a couple of thousand years ago.

But Mr. Leonard does more; he makes Morris Mandel a lovable chap, a Jewish counterpart of Father Day. He is ably supported by Dora Weissman as the merchant's wife. Between them they carry the burden of such humor as the comedy has to offer. Without them it would seem even thinner.

Probably it is unfair to look for wit in farce. In any event, not much of it will be found here. The few jests are feeble and they are overworked. The first act seems to consist largely of the repetition of the remark that the Mandels have brought young Harry Katz all the way from Springfield to Miami, and now he can't swim.

A commendable aspect of the play is its attempt to contribute to racial understanding. Mandel and the banker have always been mutually antagonistic; they wind up partners, and the best of friends. Unhappily, this resolution is hurried and unconvincing. And many playgoers probably will wish it were based on a more solid foundation than a drinking party.

Mandel's daughter Gloria, played charmingly by the very attractive Elaine Ellis, solves her problem in an unorthodox manner. She has always been in love with Rufus, the son of Applegate the banker, and she suspects that he loves her. As the Applegates are planning to leave after they discover that the Mandels are staying in the same hotel, she pretends to be drowning so that Rufus will have to rescue her. The same evening they are married. But there again, you mustn't look for logic in farce.

By the way, the last time I saw Miami the hotel windows looked out, not on the Atlantic Ocean but on the Lagoon.

'Down to Miami'

Shubert Theater, Boston—Edgar MacGregor presents "Down to Miami," a comedy by Conrad Westervelt, directed by J. B. Daniels, scenery designed by Stewart Chaney, production supervised by Macurdy Hilliard. For one week beginning Sept. 4, 1944. The cast:

Torrence Applegate.. Herbert Heyes
Mrs. Applegate.....Merle Maddern
Rufus Applegate.....Charles Lang
Helen Gunston.....Lyn Logan
Stella.....Anna Franklin
Morris Mandel.....Robert Leonard
Mrs. Mandel.....Dora Weissman
Harry Katz.....John Gould
Gloria.....Elaine Ellis
Walter.....Zac Caully
Michael O'Hara.....Brian O'Mara

'Wallflower'

At the Plymouth—Comedy by Mary Orr and Reginald Denham, presented by Meyer Davis, staged by Mr. Denham, setting by Samuel Leve. The cast:

Jessamine Linnet.... Betty Blythe
Brigitte.... Christina Esslay
Mrs. Hennicut.... Patricia Quinn O'Hara
Andrew Linnet.... Frank McNellis
Joy Linnet.... Kay Buckley
Jackie Linnet.... Sonya Stokowski
Bruce Miller.... Charles Snyder
Chet Miller.... William Burnett
Warren James.... Lloyd Edwards
Wardwell James.... Alexander Campbell
Dixie James.... Paula McLean
Jasper.... Paul Marlin
Bobbie.... Ray Frey
Ruth Hennicut.... Vega Keane
Larry Oakleaf.... John Marston

Farce-Comedy at Plymouth

Mary Orr's and Reginald Denham's "Wallflower," which came to the Plymouth on the holiday after a considerable run last season in New York, is one of those machine-made farce-comedies put together by technically adept theater people. It moves fast, for the most part, and is neatly fitted together, but it isn't too particular where it looks for its laughs. According to report the censor went to work on it even before it reached Boston. At the matinee performance yesterday there was no profanity. But there was still considerable innuendo in the dialogue, and the dubious situation which is the core of the farcial developments remains.

As the title suggests, the central figure in the plot is a girl, one of two step-sisters, who is consistently overlooked by the young gentlemen while her sister is showered with attentions. Since the neglected girl is played by so charming a young actress as Sonya Stokowski that in itself is a little difficult to accept. But let it pass.

It seems that the girl is genuinely in love with one of the young men. When her sister casually rejects his proposal of marriage, he drowns his disappointment in drink. The neglected sister finds him in that condition, accompanies him on an automobile trip, secretly marries him while he is unaware of what is happening, goes with him to a disreputable roadhouse, and is caught there with him in compromising circumstances in a police raid.

At first the audience is not aware of the marriage, but only of the scandal. Then the audience is informed but the fact is kept from the parents. Finally the marriage is made clear to everybody in time for the curtain. By such means the confusions are prolonged and the situation exploited in farcical vein.

The first half of the play is more in the mood of sophisticated comedy. Some attention is paid there to the development of character, particularly that of the shy retiring sister, and there is just a suggestion of how the play might have been worked out on quite different lines if the path of farce had not been chosen.

A number of subsidiary figures are introduced, including the father of the girl played with good-natured ability by Frank McNellis; the stepmother, done with brisk assurance by Betty Blythe; a banker and his wife, acted by Alexander Campbell and Paula McLean; an inquisitive neighbor, introduced by Patricia Quinn O'Hara; and her extremely sophisticated daughter from New York, briefly set forth by Vega Keane.

Miss Stokowski has a delicate style which goes better with the earlier comedic portion of the play than with the later farcical situation. Kay Buckley is cheerful and attractive as the less introspective of the two sisters. And Lloyd Edwards fills the needs as the young suitor.

The production has been staged by Reginald Denham, and the single setting in the rumpus room of a residence in an Ohio city is by Samuel Leve. E. F. M.

Radcliffe Concert

The Radcliffe Choral Society will present a free concert, conducted by Ethel Bernard, in Agassiz House, Thursday at 8 p. m.

Two Brahms songs will feature Adele Dubs, soprano, accompanied by Margaret Williams, piano, and Albert Bernard, of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, viola.

The college Madrigal Group and Choir will sing music by Vaughan Williams, Morley, Fletcher, Lassus, Kodály and Schuman.

New Work by Hindemith Heard At Concluding Summer Pair

A string orchestra of Boston Symphony members conducted by Richard Burgin was in charge of the fourth and last of the current pairs of B. S. O. chamber concerts which took place at New England Mutual Hall on Sunday evening and was repeated last night.

The program was memorable for the first performance of an important new work by Paul Hindemith—his "Theme with Variations according to the Four Temperaments," for strings with piano. The performance was excellent—full of conviction and precision; and Lukas Foss, the Boston Symphony Orchestra's new staff pianist, played the prominent pianoforte part with notable facility, intelligence, and spirit.

* * *

Hindemith has always been most satisfactory in his works for concerted instruments or for the pianoforte. The indeterminate tonality of his melodies, their often elusive shape, and their chromatically drooping implied harmonies become intolerably indecisive when to this complex is added, as in his series of sonatas for various instruments, the fluctuating intonation of solo string or even wind instruments. They need the bracing firmness of the pianoforte's mechanically inflexible tuning or the necessary precision of a well-disciplined orchestral group.

Moreover, a harmonic scheme which obstinately discards all the iridescence of romantic harmony, and even the bright, clean colors of the classic, leaving only the blacks and whites and intermediate grays of etching and lithography, requires, if monotony is to be avoided, a great variety of texture; and this the chamber orchestra and the pianoforte, severally or in co-operation, yield amply under so skilled a hand as Hindemith's.

The present work has in generous measure this textural variety, used with boldness and an economy that never blurs the line, that leaves the strands clearly separated and defined and never too numerous to be clearly perceived, that uses bunched and crowded dissonances occasionally as sonorous devices, but prefers in general clean and gleaming lines and well-separated planes.

The nobly shaped theme is subjected to a large number of ingenious variations grouped broadly into four main divisions, labeled Melancholic, Sanguine, Phlegmatic, Choleric, each having three or four unlabeled subdivisions apparently intended to exhibit contrasting facets of the "temperament" in question.

* * *

Most listeners seemed to feel that the music fitted its labels; more important, the titles were convenient nuclei around which might crystallize one's enjoyment of the music's boundless vitality, its rhythmic buoyancy, its variety of mood and of sheer sound, its powerful structure. The audience's enthusiasm seemed a response to the qualities of music and performance equally.

For the rest, the program contained some early Shostakovitch—two trickily scored preludes for string orchestra showing an immense but largely derivative talent and extremely uncertain taste; Tchaikovsky's pleasant Serenade for Strings, Op. 48; a Mitropoulos arrangement for strings of some of Purcell's magnificent music to "Dido and Aeneas," including—to the discomfort of those (not so few) who know the vocal original—the superbly tragic air, "When I am laid in Earth," and its recitative, both interminably dragged out and sentimentally mannered in performance; and, most incomprehensibly, an "arrangement" by Pick-Mangiagalli of the well-known Praeludium from Bach's third unaccompanied violin partita, with counterpoints added as a kindness to Bach. S. S.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"Life with Father," by Howard Lindsay and Russel Crouse. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Plymouth—"Wallflower," by Mary Orr and Reginald Denham. Featuring Betty Blythe, Frank McNellis, Sonya Stokowski. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30, first week; 2d week matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.

Shubert—"Down to Miami," by Conrad Westervelt. Presented by Edgar MacGregor. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30. (One week only).

Summer Theater

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—"Come Be My Love," by Edward Caulfield. Starring Walter Hampden. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"White Cliffs of Dover," Irene Dunne, Alan Marshall. 2:45, 5:45, 8:45. News and short films. 2, 5, 8.

Fenway—"Double Indemnity," Fred MacMurray, Barbara Stanwyck, Edward G. Robinson. 11:35 a. m., 2:55, 6:10, 9:20. "Three Little Sisters," Mary Lee, Ruth Terry, Cheryl Walker. 1:35, 4:55, 8.

Keith Memorial—"Christmas Holiday," Deanna Durbin, Gene Kelly. 10:38 a. m., 1:25, 4:12, 6:59, 9:56. "A Girl in the Case," Edmund Lowe. 9:30 a. m., 12:18, 3:05, 5:52, 8:39.

Kenmore—"Higher and Higher," Frank Sinatra. 2:59, 6:13, 9:27. "Where Are Your Children." 1:35, 4:49, 8:03.

Majestic—"The Song of Bernadette," Jennifer Jones. 9:45 a. m., 12:31, 3:15, 6, 8:45.

Modern—"And the Angels Sing," Betty Hutton, Dorothy Lamour, Fred MacMurray. 9 a. m., 12:10, 3:15, 6:25, 9:30. "Days of Glory," Tamara Toumanova. 10:40 a. m., 1:45, 4:50, 8.

Metropolitan: "Crime by Night," Jane Wyman, Jerome Cowan. 10:10 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:10. "I Love a Soldier," Paulette Goddard, Sonny Tufts. 11:30 a. m., 2:50, 6:10, 9:30.

Orpheum: "Dragon Seed," Katharine Hepburn, Walter Huston, 9:55 a. m., 12:45, 3:40, 6:30, 9:25.

Paramount: "Double Indemnity," Fred MacMurray, Barbara Stanwyck, Edward G. Robinson. 11:10 a. m., 2:30, 5:55, 9:15. "Three Little Sisters," Mary Lee, Ruth Terry, Cheryl Walker. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:40, 8.

RKO-Boston: "Take It or Leave It," Phil Baker. 9:49 a. m., 12:20, 2:51, 5:22, 7:53, 10:24. Stage Show: 11:10 a. m., 1:41, 4:12, 6:43, 9:14.

Scollay: "Hour Before the Dawn," Veronica Lake, Franchot Tone. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:50, 9:50. "Song of the Open Road," Edgar Bergen, Charlie McCarthy. 11:20 a. m., 2:15, 5:15, 8:15.

State: "Dragon Seed," Katharine Hepburn, Walter Huston. 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

South Station Theater—"U. S. Marines on Review," "Three Cheers for the Girls," "Throwing the Bull," "Jewels of Iran," "Information Please," "Follow Through," Cartoons and latest newsreels.

Telepix—"Airways of the World," "Paris," "Military Horses," "Technicolor Sports," "Marines Make Music," "Una Merkel Comedy," "Pete Smith," "Invasion of Southern France," World News. Continuous from 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

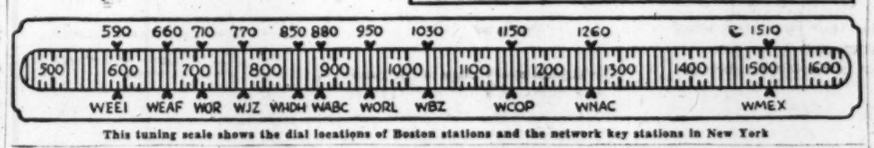
Uptown—"And the Angels Sing," Fred MacMurray, Dorothy Lamour. 1, 3:45, 6:35, 9:25. "Ladies of Washington," Trudy Marshall, Ronald Graham. 2:40, 5:30, 8:15.

Washington Street Olympia—"The Hour Before the Dawn," Veronica Lake, Franchot Tone. 9:10 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:35, 9:45. "Song of the Open Road," Edgar Bergen, Charlie McCarthy, W. C. Fields. 10:40 a. m., 1:50, 5, 8:10.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight, 6:30 p.m., Yankee Network
THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE
News From Monitor Correspondents



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00 "Mary Marlin": sk.	Morton Downey, songs.	"Woman of America": sk.	Dramatic series	Irish Melodies
3:15 "Tena & Tim": sk.	Hollywood Star Time	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Concert orchestra	News service
3:30 News; Snapshots	Dramatic sketch	'Pepper Young's Family'	Vocal Rhythm Trio	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45 Servicemen inter.	Drama; Musical Variety	'Right to Happiness': sk	Across the Footlights	News service
4:00 Chas. Pelley: Melody in Sky; Songs	Popular music; Songs	Backstage Wife: sketch	Walter Compton, news	Sports comments
4:15	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Musical program	Will Bradley's Orch.
4:30 "Life to the Front"	Jewish Philanthropies	Lorenzo Jones: sketch	Full Speed Ahead: Maritime Service Program	"Victory Gardening"
4:45 Help Wanted: News	"Western Rambler"	"Young Widder Brown"		Jimmy Murray, minstrel
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	"Terry and the Pirates"	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Lawrence Welk Or
5:15 Evelyn Howe, mc.	"Easy Rhythm"	"We Love and Learn"	"Chick Carter": sketch	"Rhyme Time"
5:30 "Notes for Victory"	Jack Armstrong: sketch	'Just Plain Bill': sketch	Adventures of Tom Mix	"Rhyme Time"
5:45 "Inside MGM": int.	Talk; American Soviet	'Front Page Farrell"	"Superman": sketch	News service
6:00 "Page One": News	Dinner concert	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; music
6:15 Lowell C. Hill, news	Newscast	The Kings Men	Sports; Snapshots	Dinner Dance Music
6:30 Sports; Band	"Jerry and Sky": sketch	"Serenader": songs	"The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45 News; 6:55 J Harsch	Baseball scores; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Lou Holtz: music	Sports of the Day
7:00 "I Love a Mystery"	"The Land of the Lost"	J. Mercer's Music Show	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Richard Crooks, tenor
7:15 J. Nesbitt; Parade	"The Land of the Lost"	News of the World	"Terry's Tunes"	News service
7:30 American Melody	Symphonic Gems	"Everything for the	"Confidentially Yours"	Musical Comedy songs
7:45 Hour: songs; or	Wave Parade: Wm Lang	Boys": variety; guest	Lani McIntire's Orch.	Political talk
8:00 'Big Town': drama	Ray Henle, news	Ginny Simms: inter-	Frank Singiser, news	News service
8:15 'Big Town': drama	'Lum 'n' Abner"	views: orchestra	Sunny Skylar's Serenade	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:30 Theater: L. Woods	Ransom Sherman's Court	'A Date With Judy": sk.	"Quick as a Flash":	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45 in 'Dark Victory'	Ransom Sherman's Court	'A Date With Judy": sk.	Quiz; Ken Roberts, mc	Tax program
9:00 Burns & Allen:	"Famous Jury Trials"	Mystery Theater drama	Gabriel Heatter, news	"Music Hour"
9:15 comedy; music	"Famous Jury Trials"	Mystery Theater drama	Rep. National Com.	"Music Hour"
9:30 "This Is My Best":	Les Brown's Orch.	Words at War: drama;	American Forum of Air	"Music Hour"
9:45 dramatic series	Harry James' Or.; Dr.	'The Vet. Comes Back'	American Forum of Air	"Music Hour"
10:00 Symphony Orch.:	Raymond Gram Swing	Charlotte Greenwood's	American Forum of Air,	News service
10:15 B. Herrmann, con.	"George Hicks Reports"	Comedy Show	Dick Kuhn's Orchestra	"This Is France"
10:30 Basil O'Connor, tlk	'Let Yourself Go': Mil-	Hildegarde; Frank Fay;	Musical Roundup	"The Jazz Album"
10:45 Dean Hudson's Or.	ton Berle, mc.; guests	Harry Sosnick's Or.	Music; Weather	"The Jazz Album"
11:00 News; Rideout	Newscast	News: Elmer N. Eddy	News service	Dolly Dawn's Orch.
11:15 "Unrationed Jam"	Musical program	Weather; Sports	Radio Newsreel	Glen Gray's Orch.
11:30 Mildred Bailey &	Fishermen's program	Music You Want	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	Day's End: music
11:45 Company	Music: News	Music You Want	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	Day's End: News

Wednesday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Musical Alarm Clock	News; "Dress Parade"	Organ; Weather: Organ	
7:15 News: Music	Newscast	Dress Parade; Weather	Nelson Churchill, news	
7:30 Music; News	Musical Alarm Clock	News commentator	"Happy Hank"	New England Fellow-
7:45 Music; Rideout	Music; News; Weather	Reveille Roundup	Musical Clock	ship; religious
8:00 News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	World News Roundup	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Melody Time	The Wax Museum	George & Dixie; News	Musical Timetable
8:30 Carl Moore's Show	Melody Time	News commentator	Louise Morgan: Time	Musical Timetable
8:45 Music; News	Newscast	Edward McHugh, hymns	Louise Morgan; Weather	Musical Timetable
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue	The Breakfast Club	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 Across Caribbean	The Breakfast Club	"Mary Foster": sketch	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 Industrial talk	The Breakfast Club	"Wartime Food Clues	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time: music
9:45 WEEI Food Fair	The Breakfast Club	Chet Gaylord, songs	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time: News
10:00 "Valiant Lady"	Church in the Wildwood	"Lora Lawton": sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	"Linda's First Love"
10:15 "Light of World"	Music: Listen, Milady	Robert St. John, news	"Yankee Tune Factory"	"Daily Inspirations"
10:30 "Changing World"	Fishermen's program	Studio speaker	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Shopping With Marie
10:45 Bachelor's Children	Dramatic sketch	Marching Along; Parade	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Mason
11:00 "Honeymoon Hill"	Breakfast Music; Ints.	"Road of Life": sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	"Voice of Experience"
11:15 "Second Husband"	Breakfast Music; Ints.	'Vic and Sade": sketch	New England Cupboard	"Mystery Melody," with
11:30 "Bright Horizons"	Gil Martyn, news	Star Playhouse: drama	Yankee House Party	John Kiley, organist
11:45 "Aunt Jemima": sk.	Singing Stars	"David Harum": sketch	Imogene Wolcott; Organ	News service
12:00 Kate Smith Speaks	Glamour Manor, star-	News; Marvin Behrens,	Boake Carter, news	"Dude Ranch"
12:15 'Big Sister": sk.	ring Cliff Arquette	"You're Telling Us"	News service	Polka Time; News
12:30 "Helen Trent": sk.	Farm and Homemakers	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Farm and Homemakers	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Baukhage Talking, news	The Wax Museum	Lester Smith, news	Italian Melodies
1:15 "Ma Perkins": sk.	"Off the Record"	The Wax Museum	Jack Berch & His Boys	Words and Music
1:30 B. Flynn, news	"Off the Record"	Parade of Stars	Vincent Lopez's Orch.	Religious program
1:45 'The Goldbergs': sk	Fishermen's program	Carl Caruso, news	American Woman's Jury	Religious pgm.; News
2:00 Portia Faces Life	Walter Kiernan, news	'Guiding Light': drama	Cedric Foster, news	Dance Lineup
2:15 Serial drama	Mystery Chef; food	"Today's Children": sk.	Yankee Kitchen	Dance Lineup; Sports
2:30 Serial drama	Popular Classics: music	"Woman in White": sk.	Yankee Kitchen	Sports program
2:45 "Perry Mason": sk.	Newscast	Hymn recital	Jane Cowl Series: talk	Cowboy Jamboree
3:00 "Mary Marlin": sk.	Morton Downey, songs	'Woman of America': sk	Dramatic sketches	Irish Melodies
3:15 "Tena & Tim": sk.	Hollywood Star Time	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Concert orchestra	News service
3:30 News; Snapshots	Dramatic serial	Pepper Young's Family	Vocal Rhythm Trio	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45 Parade; Studio	Drama; Musical Variety	"Right to Happiness"	Across the Footlights	News service
4:00 Dorothy Myles, Mel-	Popular music; Songs	Backstage Wife: sketch	Walter Compton, news	Sports comments
4:15 ody in Sky; Songs	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Musical program	Karl Hines' Orch.
4:30 Victory Gardens	Westbrook Van Voorhis	Lorenzo Jones: sketch	Detective Mystery dr.	Victory Gardening
4:45 Help Wanted: News	The Western Rambler	Young Widder Brown	Detective Mystery dr.	J. Manning, troubadour
5:00 "Five O'Clock Fol-	Terry and the Pirates	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Spike Jones' Or.
5:15 lies"; E. Howe, mc	"Easy Rhythms"	"We Love and Learn"	"Chick Carter": sketch	"Rhyme Time"
5:30 Notes for Victory	"Jack Armstrong"	"Just Plain Bill": sk.	Adventures of Tom Mix	"Rhyme Time"
5:45 'Inside MGM": int.	Music; Industrial Talk	'Front Page Farrell": sk	"Superman": sketch	News service
6:00 Comment: News	Dinner concert	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Dance music
6:15 Lynn Murray's Or.	Newscast	K. Ivers; Swingcopaters	Sports; Snapshots	Dance music
6:30 Sports; Band	"Jerry and Sky"	"Jesting With Jesters"	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45 News; 6:55 J Harsch	Baseball scores; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Music Rendezvous; Talk	Sports of the Day
7:00 'I Love a Mystery'	Spar Choral Group	Johnny Mercer's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Deanna Durbin, songs
7:15 J. Nesbitt; Parade	Salon Music	News of the World	Parade; Terry's Tunes	News service
7:30 'Easy Aces': sketch	The Lone Ranger: west-	Vincent Ladell, songs	Radio Newsreel	Dance Time
7:45 'Easy Aces': sketch	ern drama	John Barry comments	"Fair Practices," talk	Dance Time
8:00 Allen Jones, with	Ray Henle, news	"Mr. and Mrs. North":	Cecil Brown, news	News service
8:15 Woody Herman Or	Lum 'n' Abner: sketch	comedy mystery drama	Political talk	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:30 Drama with Jean	"My Best Girls: The	Beat the Band; Eddie	Stop That Villain; quiz;	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45 Hersholt; News	Bartlettes": drama	Mayhoff; H. Sosnick Or	Joe Reichman's Orch.	Fashions in Swing
9:00 Frank Sinatra; Or-	Network program	Alan Young; Bea Wain;	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Bee-
9:15 son Welles, guest	Network program	Peter Van Steeden's Or	"Screen Test"	thoven's Symphony
9:30 Jack Carson Show	Louis Prima's Orch.	"Mr. District Attorney"	Barbara Luddy; 'Young	No. 2
9:45 Jack Carson Show	Dance orch.; Drama	"Mr. District Attorney"	Folks-Old Folks"	Classical Album
10:00 Moments in Music:	Raymond Gram Swing	Kay Kyser's College of	R. A. Gunnison, news	Newscast
10:15 "Student Prince"	Ted Malone, talk	Musical Knowledge,	Dance music	Red River Valley Trio
10:30 "The Colonel"	American Girl Philhar-	starring Phil Harris	G. Williams' Orch.	Earl Hines' Orch.
10:45 "The Colonel"	monic Orchestra	Musical Knowledge	Parade; Music; W'ther	Artie Shaw's Orch.
11:00 News; Rideout	Newscast	News; Elmer N. Eddy	News service	Chick Webb's Orch.
11:15 "Unrationed Jam"	Frankie Master's Orch.	Weather; Bump Hadley	Art Kassel's Orch.	Lou Breese's Orch.
11:30 B. Sherwood's Or.	Fishermen's program	Hopkins Presents: Whit-	Shep Fields' Orch.	Day's End: music
11:45 B. Sherwood's Or.	Dance orchestra; News	ford Kane in Exsursion	Shep Fields' Orch.	Day's End; News

Today on Short Waves

Melbourne—4:00 a. m.—News. VLC3, 9.54 meg., 31.4 m.
Chungking—12:00 M — News in English. XGQY, 9.64 meg., 31.4 m.
Caracas—6:48 p. m.—In English, RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
Guatemala—8:15 p. m. — The Children's Hour. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—"What War Means to Me." GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
Caracas—8:30 p. m.—Stories of Venezuela. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—9:30 p. m.—"Experiment in Freedom." News of the Colonies. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
Panama City—10:15 p. m.—Isthmus Quiz. HP5G, 11.78 meg., 25 m.
Melbourne—10:30 p. m.—News: Talks: Music. VLC4, 15.31 meg., 19.5 m.
Guatemala—10:45 p. m.—TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—11:45 p. m.—Children's Overture by Roger Quilter. New Light Symphony Orchestra. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41 m.; 2.88 meg., 104.2 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Edwards Men Catch Theme Of Cape Thrift

Cape Cod thrift has caught on at Camp Edwards where the Army reports a "conservation and salvage program which precludes waste of any kind." Even manpower is conserved, continues the announcement, with German prisoners of war furnishing the labor for the bulk of the salvage work.

When material for salvage is located it is screened for use at Camp Edwards, any other Army camp, and then for use by the Navy. If none of these agencies can use it, the material is finally routed to civilian agencies.

One Striking Example

Details of what happened to three large boat carriers discarded by the Engineer Amphibian Command are pointed out by First Lieut. Russell E. Carlson, camp salvage officer, as an example of savings.

"There appeared to be no use for them and we considered scrapping them for metal," said Lieutenant Carlson. "But we contacted the Coast Guard first and they were glad to take them for moving some of their boats."

"Just the other day," continued the salvage officer, "we were able to supply the Navy with a lot of insulated cable. We had been saving it for some time but held onto it because we felt there would be someone in need of it. Disposing of it to the Navy was not only a co-operative step but also saved the Government money."

Prisoners Used in Work

Salvaging of paper is a major part of the conservation program at the Cape Cod camp. Prisoners of war are used in the baling and shipment of the paper and cardboard containers in which food is brought to the camp daily.

Paper saved from the barracks is placed in large cloth bags conveniently located for use by the soldiers. Paper ashes found in waste barrels is bad news for soldiers in the barracks area where the cans are located. Extra work details are given them to impress the need of saving paper as a war measure.

Other items saved and returned to use include fruit boxes, egg boxes, old clothing, blankets and shoes. The last three articles are reclaimed and shipped to liberated countries where they are greatly needed.

Scrap lumber and wood are collected and shipped to near-by Cape Cod towns where needy families are supplied with this fuel during the autumn and winter.

WAC Recruits Sought In New England Drive

War Activities of New England

WAC recruiting features the war activities in New England today. Spearheading the intensive fall and winter campaign to increase the enlistments in the women's Army Corps, 10 recruiting teams have been sent into Lynn, Waltham, Haverhill, Lowell, Salem, Newton, Lawrence, Cambridge and Framingham.

Each team consists of one officer and three recruiters. Temporary headquarters have been set up in the cities with the WAC recruiting teams aiming to get their share of the 22,000 recruits asked by the Army.

While recruits may select their specialized work in the WAC at present, only general service enlistments will be accepted after Oct. 31, according to the First Service Command. WAC enlistees will be allowed to specify service with the air forces, ground forces or service forces but will not be allowed the choice of camp, post or station.

Although formal opening is not planned until Sept. 14, the WAC recruiting headquarters in Boston has been moved to 276 Boylston Street, opposite Boston Common. Capt. Harriet C. Stout is in charge of the office which is open daily from 9 to 6:30.

Fessenden School

Fessenden School in West Newton announced today that there are 605 alumni of the school in the armed services. Of this number 16 have been killed in action.

Sharpe Promoted

Serving with the Seventh Air Force in the Central Pacific, Ronald V. Sharpe of Brookline, has been promoted to the grade of staff sergeant, according to word received here today. Sergeant Sharpe has completed 40 missions and won the air medal with two oak leaf clusters and the Distinguished Flying Cross. Before joining the Army two years ago, Sergeant Sharpe was employed in the mailing room of The Christian Science Monitor.

Wins Cluster

Serving as a ball turret gunner on a B-17 Flying Fortress, Staff Sergeant Lyman B. Stewart of Lexington has won an Oak Leaf Cluster to the Air Medal, according to a recent War Department announcement.

Sergeant Stewart is a veteran of heavy bombardment combat missions over Munich, Paris and enemy positions in Normandy. Entering the Army in 1942, Sergeant Stewart has been overseas since last May.

Killed in Raid

Veteran of the first B-29 bombing raid over Japan, Capt. Stephen L. Silverman of Roxbury was killed during a raid over China his family was notified yesterday. Captain Silverman was a graduate of Roxbury Memorial High School and the Massachusetts State College. Director of the school of navigation at San Marcus Field, Texas, the young aviator sought assignment to combat duty. He trained for the B-29 bombing at Roswell Field, New Mexico.

Italian Veterans

Prompt action in centralizing the activities of the Boston Veterans Administration facilities in one building was urged at the final session of the annual convention of the Italian-American World War Veterans of the United States, Inc., at the Parker House yesterday.

Anthony Yacavone of Hartford, Conn., was elected Commander.

Off the Beaten News Path

War has turned back the clock, but not the energies of two of the three Smith brothers of Leominster, Mass., who today are pedaling their way from their home town to St. Johnsbury and Burlington, Vt., on bicycles of the gay nineties.

Garage men and expert mechanics all, the two elderly brothers, Irving and Arthur F., took their bicycles, which they dusted off and repaired last year when the gasoline scarcity began to be felt, and left after taking a few changes of clothing with them.

They intend to pedal about 40 miles a day and to spend nights in automobile roadside camps. Last year the two brothers made a preliminary tryout trip of 430 miles up to the White Mountains. They expect to do the Vermont trip in about ten days.

One of the wheels is an early Iver Johnson bicycle, period of 1896, and was won by Arthur at a county fair. The other bicycle was built by the Smith Brothers in their well-equipped machine shop and garage which overlooks the Fitchburg airport.

Boston Traffic Problems

As is so often the case on Boston's narrow streets, which were never in the first place meant to accomodate today's mechanized traffic, a streetcar car got stuck the other day. A battered old junk wagon, drawn by an equally worn horse, had come to a halt against the curb with one rear wheel still on the car track. The driver was nowhere to be seen.

However, the conductor of the streetcar was a resourceful man. He ducked his head out of the open window of his car and yelled, "Hi! Giddap, you!" the horse started off in a patient, unexcited way; the wagon moved in plumb with the sidewalk. When the streetcar track was clear once more, the conductor leaned out and yelled, "Whoa!" The horse pulled up. The car went on its way.

Tranquillity Sought

A customer approached the manager of Jordan Marsh Company's sporting goods department somewhat sheepishly a few days ago, "Say, bud," he asked, "are you a married man?" The manager admitted that he was.

"Well," the customer asked again, "are you interested in the promotion of domestic tranquility?" Puzzled, the manager said again that he was undoubtedly interested.

The customer appeared somewhat relieved and explained: "I bought this game here a few days ago and it was so expensive that the little woman and I won't be on speaking terms until I get the money back."

The manager, apparently interested in domestic tranquillity, went to the back of the department, conferred for a few moments, and came back. "Yes," he said, "we'll refund your money." The customer received his money happily and went his way.

Two Sentenced For Armed Robbery

Though an original sentence of five concurrent life terms had been revoked, Albert J. Murray, of Weymouth, Dorchester, and West End, today received sentences totaling eight to 20 years in State Prison for 14 armed robberies and other charges by Judge Joseph L. Hurley in Suffolk Superior Court.

Murray's original life sentences, said to be the most unusual ever given in Suffolk procedure, were revoked last spring in order that he might assist the government in the prosecution of some other persons charged with receiving stolen goods.

Albert Burrows, of Roxbury, an accomplice, was given a sentence of five to 15 years in State Prison by Judge Hurley for four armed robberies and other charges. Most of the holdups occurred in the Roxbury and Dorchester areas.

Rent Violator Fined

Pleading guilty to an "information" in 52 counts involving violation of rent ceilings in two Washington Street, Brighton, apartment houses, J. Herbert Rice, of Brighton was today fined $400 and placed on probation for one year, by Charles E. Wyzanski, Jr., in the United States District Court.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

Cool
LOEW'S STATE & ORPHEUM
Doors Orpheum 9:15 a. m. Open State 11:15 a. m.
Drama of a brave people and a great love.
MGM'S "DRAGON SEED"
KATHARINE HEPBURN
Walter HUSTON • Aline MacMAHON

No-Borrowing Record Set By Massachusetts Towns

August was the first month in the history of the Commonwealth in which no town borrowed money in anticipation of the current year's taxes, Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, disclosed today.

At the same time the Commissioner announced that 247 towns and two cities, Gardner and Westfield, have not borrowed any money during the year in anticipation of 1944 taxes.

"This almost complete freedom from borrowing in anticipation of taxes is part of the fruit that is being harvested in good municipal financing, stemming from the Assessors' intelligent handling of the tax rate during the war period and which will bear still more good fruit in the months to come," Mr. Long said.

"The fact that no borrowing was had in August by any town and very little borrowing by the towns that did borrow this year represents a very substantial saving to the taxpayers of Massachusetts in interest which otherwise would be paid on borrowed money," the Commissioner said. "This will release a substantial amount of 1944 tax money to satisfy 1944 obligations.

Masons of Press To Greet Editor

Fourth Estate Lodge, A. F. & A. M.—the newspaper Lodge—opens its fraternal season next Monday with a three-feature program of unusual interest in the Boston Masonic Temple.

"The Fourth Estate and Masons' Part in the Postwar World" will be discussed by Erwin D. Canham, Managing Editor of The Christian Science Monitor, following dinner.

Rt. Wor. Dugald MacCallum, District Deputy Grand Master and a Past Master of Fourth Estate Lodge, will pay the Lodge an official visit, the first of the annual official visitations in this area

Wilbraham Plans Air Course

Wilbraham Academy, Wilbraham, Mass., is to offer pre-flight courses for Civil Air Patrol Cadets with the opening of its fall term on Sept. 23, Charles L. Stevens, Headmaster, has announced.

The C. A. P. C. is the junior organization of the Civil Air Patrol, which is an auxiliary of the United States Army Air Forces. Though there is no pledge of military service in joining C. A. P. C., the courses lead to entrance into the AAF.

The Cadet squadron at Wilbraham will become familiar with Military Courtesy and Discipline, Infantry Drill, Safeguarding Information, Articles of War, Interior Guard Duty, Duties of Command and Staff Officers, Leadership and Command, Military Correspondence, Operations Orders, and Firearms. The members will also wear the same khaki uniforms as enlisted men in the United States Army.

Paul Doe, Lieutenant in the C. A. P., who will head the Wilbraham C. A. P. C. activities, is executive officer of the Keene, N. H., C. A. P. Squadron, training officer, cadet officer, communications officer, and examining officer. He has also had high school and university teaching experience.

Youth to Work Farms

An estimated 1,200,000 boys and girls under 18 will work on U. S. farms in 1944.

Rickenbacker Slated To Open New Service

Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker, President and General Manager of Eastern Air Lines, is expected to fly to Boston on the inaugural flight by his company in its forthcoming extension of service from New York.

The World War I ace has advised State Commissioner of Public Works Herman A. MacDonald that he would make every effort to be on the inaugural flight into Boston. General service by Eastern, Northeast, Transcontinental and WUestern Air, and United Air Lines to Boston from outside points is expected to be inaugurated in November.

Longer Payments to Jobless Favored by Secretary Perkins

Labor proposals remaining outstanding today out of the many Labor Day messages delivered in Massachusetts included:

Longer payment of unemployment compensation to the jobless, urged in Boston last night in a national radiocast by Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor.

A no-strike provision in every union agreement, coupled with arbitration of all disputes that cannot be settled by negotiation, advised by Joseph A. Salerno, President of the Massachusetts State Council of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, in an address at Gardner.

At present the maximum period in Massachusetts during which the unemployed can draw cash benefits runs 20 weeks. A longer maximum was called for by the State Federation of Labor at its recent convention.

Miss Perkins also advocated giving larger annuities to aged workers who in peace time would have retired in 1940. There are many workers in this and other States who reached 65 years, the time for becoming eligible for an old-age pension under the social security system, but held their jobs to help in the war effort.

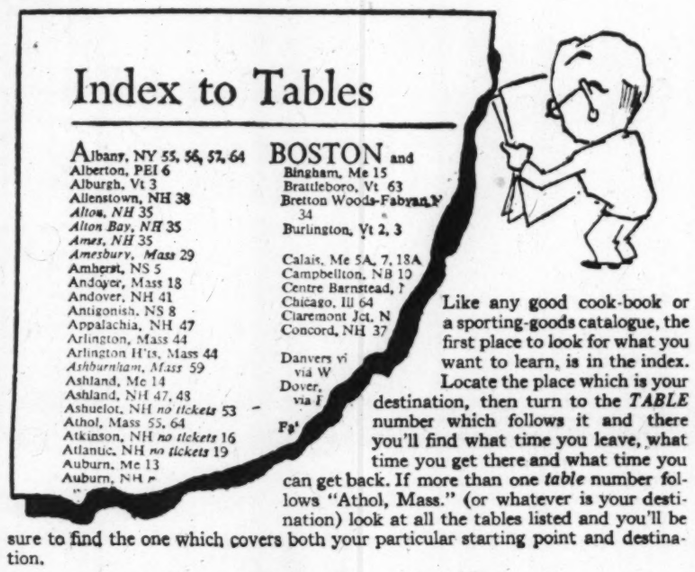
YOU CAN READ AND *Understand* OUR TIMETABLES

If you are one of the many thousands of men and women who always say "Oh, nobody can understand one of those things!" whenever a railroad timetable is mentioned, we ask you to read this advertisement.

For, believe it or not, a timetable really isn't any harder to understand than Third Grade arithmetic. And like arithmetic, which may have seemed difficult at first glance, a railroad timetable is as simple as A B C once you understand the fundamentals. "Phooey" you say? Well, please take a few more minutes and read on!

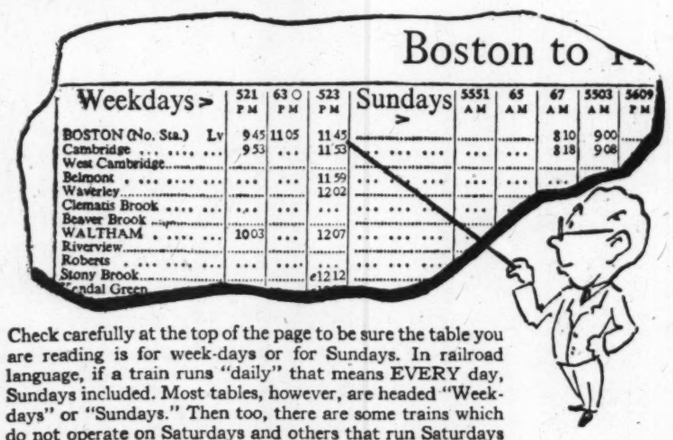
It's a cinch to read a timetable and by using it you'll save a lot of time making unnecessary phone calls or personal visits to railroad ticket offices to find out the answers to questions which are ALL answered right in your timetable!

1. FIRST—THE INDEX



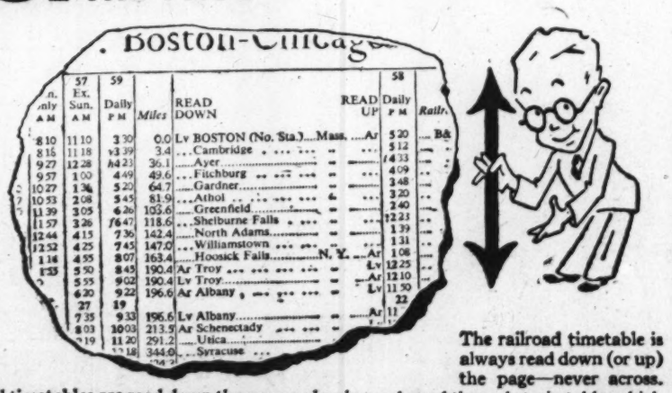
Like any good cook-book or a sporting-goods catalogue, the first place to look for what you want to learn, is in the index. Locate the place which is your destination, then turn to the *TABLE* number which follows it and there you'll find what time you leave, what time you get there and what time you can get back. If more than one *table* number follows "Athol, Mass." (or whatever is your destination) look at all the tables listed and you'll be sure to find the one which covers both your particular starting point and destination.

2. CHECK THE DAY OF WEEK AND TIME OF DAY



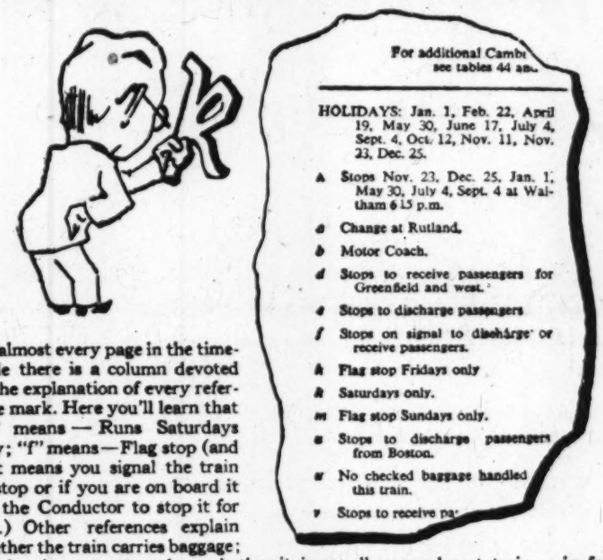
Check carefully at the top of the page to be sure the table you are reading is for week-days or for Sundays. In railroad language, if a train runs "daily" that means EVERY day, Sundays included. Most tables, however, are headed "Week-days" or "Sundays." Then too, there are some trains which do not operate on Saturdays and others that run Saturdays only. All this is clearly indicated in the timetable, BUT, it's something you want to be sure to remember when you start reading your timetable. More people make the mistake of failing to note whether the schedule is A.M. or P.M.—than any other involved in reading a timetable. All times are plainly marked A.M. or P.M. Watch this feature and again watch whether you are reading week-day or Sunday tables.

3. ALWAYS READ DOWN OR UP THE PAGE



The railroad timetable is always read down (or up) the page—never across. All timetables are read down the page, unless in condensed through-train tables which are plainly marked "read up." Thus you start at the top of the page and find your starting point in the list of stations. Opposite that city (or town) are listed all the trains which stop there. If in reading down (or up) the page you do not find a time opposite the city which is your starting point or destination, this means the train does *not* stop there. For instance, in the timetable illustrated in this advertisement the 3:30 P.M. train leaving Boston, makes its first stop at Cambridge (to receive passengers only); its second stop at Ayer (to receive passengers for Greenfield and the West) and its first regular stop at Fitchburg. (You'll note that the times at Cambridge and at Ayer have "references" beside them.) It reaches Troy at 8:45 p.m. and stops ONLY at stations opposite which there are times indicated in the timetable.

4. BE SURE AND CHECK THE MEANING OF ALL REFERENCES


For additional Cambr
see tables 44 an
HOLIDAYS: Jan. 1, Feb. 22, April 19, May 30, June 17, July 4, Sept. 4, Oct. 12, Nov. 11, Nov. 23, Dec. 25.
a Stops Nov. 23, Dec. 25, Jan. 1, May 30, July 4, Sept. 4 at Waltham 6 15 p.m.
d Change at Rutland.
b Motor Coach.
d Stops to receive passengers for Greenfield and west.
d Stops to discharge passengers
f Stops on signal to discharge or receive passengers.
k Flag stop Fridays only
k Saturdays only.
m Flag stop Sundays only.
s Stops to discharge passengers from Boston.
w No checked baggage handled this train.
y Stops to receive pa

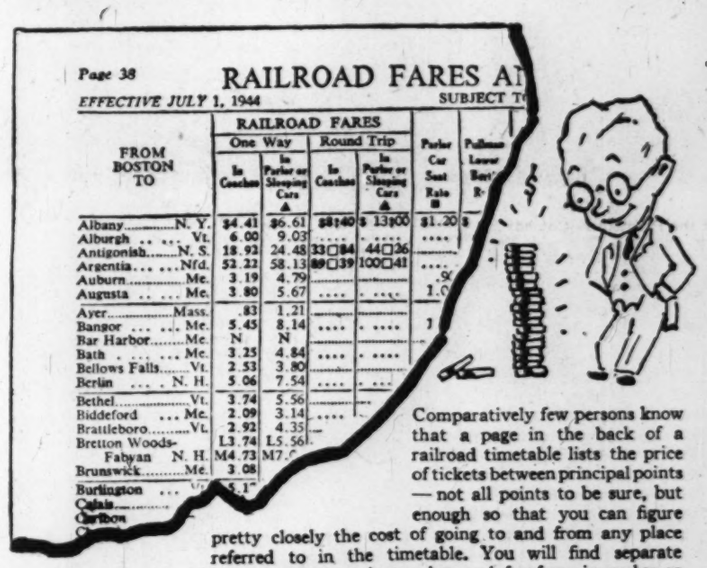
On almost every page in the timetable there is a column devoted to the explanation of every reference mark. Here you'll learn that "k" means — Runs Saturdays only; "f" means—Flag stop (and that means you signal the train to stop or if you are on board it tell the Conductor to stop it for you.) Other references explain whether the train carries baggage; whether it runs every day; whether it is an all-reserved seat train — in fact, if you check all the reference marks, you're sure to obtain *complete* information.

5. PARLOR CARS, SLEEPING CARS, DINING CARS????

MINUTE MAN
No. 59
Pullman Sleeping Car: Boston to Chicago via N.Y.C.R.R. (12 Sec. D.R.)(Car 397)
Parlor Car: (Restaurant)(Car 19). Boston to Troy, N. Y.
B. & M. Parlor Car tickets required.
Dining Car: Serving all meals.
Coaches: Boston to Troy, N. Y. Troy, N. Y. to Albany. Albany to Chicago.
Nos. 51, 57, 63 and 67
Coaches: Boston to Troy, N. Y.
No. 51-3501
Coaches: Boston to Bellows Falls.
No. 55
Coaches: Boston to Troy, N. Y.
No. 61
Coaches: Boston to Greenfield.
No. 65
Coaches: Greenfield to Troy, N. Y.
33

The various cars which make up a train are known, in railroad parlance, as "equipment." Every train has a number (sometimes also a name). You'll find the numbers at the top of the train schedule columns and you'll find corresponding numbers in the reference section listing equipment carried on each train. Again, take the 3:30 train from Boston in the timetable illustrated in No. 3 of this ad. Note that it's No. 59. Then look at 59 in the "equipment" listing and you learn that it carries dining car, parlor car and sleeping cars. IF YOU DO NOT FIND YOUR PARTICULAR TRAIN IN THE "EQUIPMENT" LISTING, THAT MEANS THE TRAIN CARRIES COACHES ONLY.

6. HOW MUCH WILL MY TRIP COST??



Comparatively few persons know that a page in the back of a railroad timetable lists the price of tickets between principal points — not all points to be sure, but enough so that you can figure pretty closely the cost of going to and from any place referred to in the timetable. You will find separate columns for fares in coaches and for fares in parlor or sleeping cars. You'll also learn that the prices quoted are subject to a 15% tax imposed by the Federal government. Note also that there is an extra charge listed for your seat, berth or drawing room.

7. TIMELY TIPS TO TIMETABLE USERS

Remember:

"Daily" means the train runs EVERY day, including Sundays. You'll find this term used in the condensed timetables of through trains. Other timetables are all plainly marked "Week-days" and "Sundays." Always be sure you are reading a week-day timetable if you are to travel on a week-day. "Except Saturday" in a week-day timetable means the train runs every week-day except Saturday. Week-day timetables have nothing to do with Sunday trains.

If you are going from Boston to Salem, Mass., look at Boston, not Salem, to find out when your train leaves. The time opposite a city or town name is always the time the train ARRIVES or DEPARTS from that particular community. The time at the top of the column is the time the train leaves its starting point (except where the timetable is marked "read up," in which case the time the train leaves is at the *bottom* of the column).

Some tables include both train and bus schedules. You can always learn whether the trip is made all the way by train, or by train *and* bus, by noting whether it says "bus" at the top of the column. All bus trips are plainly marked.

If you have to change trains en route, the Conductor will inform you. It is always best, however, on a long journey to ask the Conductor when he takes your ticket on board the train if you have to change or if the car in which you are riding goes through to your destination.

BOSTON and MAINE

Now do you agree when we say "YOU can read and understand our timetables"? If there are any questions you want to ask, any railroad employee will be glad to supply the answers. Keep a railroad timetable in the house and save yourself unnecessary telephone calls.

ONE OF AMERICA'S RAILROADS — ALL UNITED FOR VICTORY

Allies Reverse Nazi Blitz of 1940

Continued from Page 1

ashore and to build them up to sufficient size for the big drive. Yet in military terms what General Eisenhower did during those two months was what the Germans had done during the eight months of the silent war which preceded the attack in the West. The Germans were massed and deployed in advance of the attack. The Allies had to accomplish the same against violent opposition.

The campaigns which followed the break-outs conform to a single pattern. The Germans first drove a salient straight through the Allied armies from Sedan to the coast at Abbeville. The Allies attempted to meet this with a counterattack which, if successful, would have cut off the German salient.

It failed disastrously when the Belgian King surrenderd his army. In fact, it never really got under way. The Germans followed this by mopping up everything on the upper side of their salient and converting it into a great triangle. From the lower face of that triangle, German columns were thrust, tearing down through the French armies and annihilating them as effective forces of maneuver.

Nazi Counterattack Fails

Reverse and invert this strategy and you get the pattern of what General Eisenhower has achieved.

First he sent his flying wedge straight into France, driving it well beyond the flank of the German armies opposing him. The Germans countered with an attack intended to sever his salient from his main body. The enemy attack was delivered, and delivered in great force in the Mortain-Avranches sector. It was five of the best SS armored divisions against less than two divisions of American infantry. But it failed as disastrously as the French counterattack failed.

From that moment of the failure of the counterattack, the Allied offensive has unfolded swiftly and surely. The salient was widened into a great triangle. From its upper face, Allied armies drove up into the German armies, cutting them into a series of disorganized and unconnected elements which lost their coherence and many of which were surrounded and trapped.

General Eisenhowers task in many respects was more difficult than the original German task. He had no Channel coast at Abbeville on which his advance could come to rest securely. He faced skillful, battle-trained veterans with an army, most of which was entering its first battle. But his campaign already is as complete and as successful as the German campaign of May and June, 1940.

German Citadel

The question remaining is how nearly Germany, in its home fortress behind the Rhine, will be able to duplicate what the Allied last hope achieved in its citadel of Britain behind the English Channel.

Germany will not be able to bring back into its fortress as relatively important an element of its forces as Britain was able to bring back from Dunkerque, although it undoubtedly will be larger numerically.

The great question today is whether enough German soldiers and enough German guns will filter back into the Siegfried Line to man that line. The British arrival on the estuary of the Scheldt was a heavy blow to German chances.

If 100,000 men have been trapped in the Pas-de-Calais area, it brings very close to 500,000 the number of effectives subtracted from the German rolls since D-Day. In terms of divisional units, the total by now must be equivalent to 40. Germany apparently is trying to man and organize the old Siegfried Line today with not much more than a third of the forces originally allocated to the defenses of the West.

Their Thoughts Travel Back Home

Associated Press

Americans Look at Statue of Liberty in Seine River, France

Hays and Judd in London

LONDON, Sept. 5 (AP)—Representatives Brooks Hays (D) of Arkansas, and Walter H. Judd (R) of Minnesota, arrived today and talked with Ambassador John G. Winant. Five Congressmen now are in London.

Soviet Union Declares War On Bulgaria

LONDON, Sept. 5 (AP)—Russia has declared war on Bulgaria, the Moscow Radio announced tonight.

Konstantin Muraviev, the new Bulgarian Premier, had promised to restore "democratic liberties" to his people and disarm all German troops in his country. He said Bulgaria would be compelled to break off diplomatic relations with Germany if the Nazis attempt to interfere.

This was the first public pronouncement from the man who succeeded Ivan Bagrianov as Premier.

Mr. Muraviev's speech, in which he reiterated Bulgaria's desire to maintain "unreserved, reliable neutrality," was reported by the Moscow Radio in a Tass dispatch from Sofia.

After giving the text of the speech the Moscow Radio commented that nothing has been forthcoming from Bulgaria but "promises and nothing is known as to when these promises will be fulfilled.

"One unfortunately is compelled to state that in the sphere of foreign policy the Prime Minister's declarations represent no progress as compared with the attitude of the Bagrianov Government."

Moscow has been urging an outright declaration of war against Germany as the only acceptable policy for Bulgaria.

Mr. Muraviev outlined a six-point program to bring peace to Bulgaria and asserted that "in case Germany should put any obstacles in the way of implementing these measures the Bulgarian Government will be compelled to break off diplomatic relations."

Nazis Lose 'Irreplaceables': 1,300,000 in Three Months

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Having lost more than 1,300,000 men in killed, wounded, and captured during the last three months, Germany enters the sixth year of the war not only with a seriously depleted army but also with poor prospects for filling the gaps.

With regard to the various fronts, recent losses were as follows:

In Russia, 845,000 men.
In France, 448,000 men.
In Italy, 66,000 men.

A total of 256,000 Germans were taken prisoner in northern France between D-Day and August 31, while some 50,000 were captured in southern France.

Elastic Defense Costly

In the East, the Russians have been grinding away at the Germans for more than 12 months almost without interruption. As early as last December, it was estimated that their "elastic defense" was costing the Germans an average of about 6,000 soldiers a day. Between Aug. 20 and 31, the Russians, in the course of their sweep through Romania, completely wiped out the 23 divisions of the German Sixth and Eighth armies.

In Italy, Field Marshal Gen. Albert Kesselring's approximately 28 divisions lost about a fourth of their effectives in their fighting retreat from Cassino to the Gothic Line.

These figures do not include the numerous German units that have been trapped, or as good as trapped, and whose chances for escape to the Reich are extremely slim. Neither do they include German soldiers captured by the French Forces of the Interior and by Partisan fighters all the way from East Prussia to Greece.

Huge Force Trapped

According to unofficial reports, about 70,000 Germans are cut off from every escape route in the Brittany bases of Brest, St. Nazaire, and Lorient and on the three Channel Islands. The same source disclosed that the German 159th Infantry Division, plus remnants from other units, totaling 15,000 men, have been encircled by Maquisards in the Bordeaux-Bayonne area, and that the German commander, Lieut. Gen. Meier-Radingen, has asked for surrender terms.

As a result of the spectacular Soviet advance, the bulk of the forces of the German High Command in the Southeast, headed by Field Marshal Maximilian von Weichs, is in a highly precarious position. Hemmed in by "neutral" Bulgaria and hostile Romania on one side and by the Greece, Albanian, and Yugoslav Partisans on the other side, the 10 German divisions in Greece, Crete, and the Aegean islands and the larger portion of the 15 to 20 divisions in Yugoslavia and the remaining Balkan countries find themselves with most of their lines of retreat cut.

The same goes for the 30 divisions of the German Baltic Army, commanded by Col. Gen. Ferdinand Schörner. Despite German recapture of Tukum, the two German armies in Estonia and Latvia are threatened not only by the Russian drives toward Riga and Tallinn but also by any Soviet advance into East Prussia or northern Poland. The Tukum corridor, connecting the Central Army Group with the Northern Army Group, is too narrow to allow for a speedy mass retreat, and, with Russian submarines already operating in the Baltic Sea, an evacuation by sea would hardly appear feasible. For all practical intents and purposes, the larger portion of those roughly 300,000 men will have to be written off.

Nazis in Scandinavia

The situation of the some 23 German divisions in Scandinavia is none too good, either. Most of Col. Gen. Lothar Rendulic's units in Lapland can be assumed to have crossed into northern Norway by now, while the divisions in southern Finland must rely on the hazardous sea route from Uleaborg through the Gulf of Bothnia in order to get nearer to their homeland.

A withdrawal of the occupation troops from Norway appears possible, though, once the German Government decides upon giving up that country. Probably some of the 10 to 12 divisions stationed there originally have been shifted to the Eastern and Western Fronts in recent months. The four German divisions in Denmark, however, are not likely to be put to use elsewhere. They must be held in Denmark to the last, since this peninsula forms a barrier protecting Hamburg and Bremen and guarding the narrow straits that connect the Baltic Sea and the North Sea.

All in all, the chances are that Germany, apart from the some 130 divisions lost within the last three months, is going to lose another 60 or 70 divisions on the outlying bastions of the European battleground.

This is a loss which by far exceeds Germany's ability for replacement.

Even if the Reich should be able to scrape together another 1,000,000, or even 1,500,000, men, by ruthless application of the total mobilization orders, these "last recruits" would neither as to military training nor physically or morally be able to hold the battle-hardened and numerically superior Allied armies.

The intention, often announced by Nazi leaders, to "arm the entire nation" is hardly more than a propaganda bogey. There are probably not even rifles enough to arm some 10,000,000 or 15,000,000 Germans, let alone any other weapons or equipment. Besides, with a considerable portion of the German people on the verge of putting the blame for the lost war on their own government, the Nazis may well be reluctant to arm the masses.

Lyon

Continued from Page 1

have all we want to know about these people here."

The Germans failed to blow up at least one bridge completely and it was possible to walk across it on foot within range of snipers on the Rhone's west bank.

When I came out of the prefecture past the Bren gun mounted at the top of the main staircase covering the door from the inside and we found my motorcar in what had become temporarily a no man's land with the F. F. I. shooting over it toward snipers at the top windows farther up the street.

But in a few minutes the car was threading its way along roads leading out of the city through dense, jubilant, cheering crowds throwing flowers and kisses.

Continuing Speed of Allies Slams Door on Nazi Hopes

Continued from Page 1

and Namur have been taken or by-passed and Brussels is threatened if not actually invested by now.

Farther east, Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's forces have liberated Metz and Nancy, and there is no sign of either of these drives even slowing up, much less stopping.

The truth is that the Allies have now turned the Maginot Line via Belgium and pierced it in Lorraine. At the most, the Germans may be able to maintain pockets of resistance there for a while. But it already is obsolete as far as any serious resistance is concerned.

The Siegfried Line, or the West Wall, as the Germans call it, is almost certain to be in the same situation.

I saw these fortifications in 1940, and though they may possibly have been reinforced since, it is by no means certain.

The West Wall is nothing more nor less than a zone of defense in depth of the kind the Germans boasted would check the Russians, but which failed to do so.

The campaign of the past six weeks has demonstrated beyond any shadow of doubt that the only thing that can hold a heavy armored attack is a counterattack by equally strong armored forces, combined with dug-in antitank defenses. The fact is the Germans haven't a reserve of sufficient armored forces.

What is the explanation of the almost incredible Allied successes—especially the swift advances of the American First and Third Armies?

Where Credit Is Due

Much credit must be given to General Patton himself. The fact is that the whole campaign, including its great speed and the supply services to make this speed possible, was planned by the Joint General Staffs in Washington. The strategy, therefore, was neither British nor American—neither Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's nor General Patton's, but Anglo American, worked out jointly and executed by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's joint staff.

The point is that what looks from a distance like a brilliant tactical coup by General Patton really is, when seen on the spot, a masterly job of strategic planning and organization.

Two factors above all explain the American successes and those the British now are enjoying in the eastern sector—the speed of advances and the fact that they continue without pause.

Just As It Was Planned

Back of these two elements is recognition by the Joint General Staffs more than a year ago that the only way to beat Hitler's Wehrmacht was to go fast and to keep going. The whole campaign was planned and now is being executed with this as its objective.

It may be asked whether the explanation isn't that Hitler has ordered his armies to withdraw from France.

On the contrary, the explanation of such an order, if it exists, is the fact that the American advance went so fast and so far without stopping that he had no alternative but to withdraw as best he could.

The Children's Milk will make me strong
And give me energy all day long!

© Borden Co.

BORDEN'S HOMOGENIZED
VITAMIN D
"The Children's Milk"

General Eisenhower calls it "esprit"!

IT'S A SPIRIT that rises to accept each new challenge with dignity.

It's a spirit born of vision. Of a love of freedom so great it transcends human hopes and fears. And makes any sacrifice worth while.

It's the spirit that tackles all kinds of Army jobs. Humbly. But with a joyous pride.

A spirit that has its eyes on Tomorrow—a spirit that has won the eternal respect of the Army of the United States.

This is why General Eisenhower has said:

"The esprit constantly exhibited by our Wacs is exemplary!"

Esprit! "I couldn't just wait for the war to end. I'm working for victory!" says Corporal Margaret Wynant.

Esprit! "I'm proud of my job—intelligence work at an Army airfield!" says Sergeant Anne MacIntosh.

Esprit! "Being a Wac makes me feel I'm helping my country!" writes Sergeant Shirley Thomson.

Good soldiers... the WAC
WOMEN'S ARMY CORPS

▶ FOR FULL INFORMATION about the Women's Army Corps, go to your nearest U. S. Army Recruiting Station. Or mail the coupon below.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL (a. e. 7)
U. S. Army Recruiting and Induction Section
4415 Munitions Building, Washington 25, D. C.

Please send me, without any obligation on my part, the new illustrated booklet about the Wacs . . . telling about the jobs they do, how they live, their training, pay, officer selection, etc.

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ADDRESS _____
CITY _____ PHONE NO. _____
STATE _____

Please answer "yes" or "no" to each of the following questions:

Are you between 20 and 50? _____
Have you any children under 14? _____
Have you had at least 2 years of high school? _____

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You select the style you want from Simpson's Fall and Winter Fashions. You make your choice of pre-war quality woolen fabrics and, tailored by Simpson to your individual measurements, *your garment flatters because it fits.* Let Simpson be your tailor.

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Single from $4; double from $7. Excellent Restaurant. Overlooking beautiful Central Park.

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HOME SAVINGS BANK
ALBANY 1 N Y
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Ship Company Plans Air Lines To Americas and World Ports

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (AP)—Air service to the West Indies, Central and South America, and across the Atlantic to Northern and Central Europe, Russia and Asia is proposed in a series of applications filed with the Civil Aeronautics Board by Moore-McCormack Steamship Lines.

Details of the applications made public by Moore-McCormack show a proposed air route from New York to Buenos Aires, serving Hamilton, Bermuda; San Juan, Puerto Rico; Port of Spain, Trinidad; Belem, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo and Porto Alegre in Brazil, and Montevidea, Uruguay.

A supplementary application would tie in this main route with Nassau, British West Indies; Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican Republic; San Juan, Puerto Rico, and St. Thomas, Virgin Islands.

Proposed also are two trans-Atlantic routes out of New York which would converge at Stockholm, Sweden, with an extension to Moscow, Teheran, Iran, and Basra, Iraq.

A proposed North Atlantic route would have New York and Basra, Iraq, as terminals and would serve Botwood, Newfoundland; Frederikstadt, Greenalnd; Reykjavik, Iceland; Oslo, Norway; Stockholm, Sweden; Helsinki, Finland; Leningrad and Moscow, Russia, and Teheran, Iran.

A final application is a proposed Middle-Atlantic route out of New York to Hamilton, Bermuda; Horta, Azores; Paris, Amsterdam, Hamburg, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Helsinki, Leningrad, Moscow and Teheran.

The company said it expects to use multi-motored planes, providing supplementary air service for its steamship schedules, which, before the war, included service from the United States to the East Coast of South America and to numerous points in Scandinavia, Russia and Poland.

CAB hearings on the numerous applications to provide postwar air service over the North Atlantic are scheduled to begin Oct. 16.

PECK & PECK

Our very favorite tweedy kind of gloves...capeskin palms, crocheted backs. Goes with dogs, horses and turf sticks... makes you feel as if you owned your own shootin' box. Natural with brown, the pair 5.95.

New York • Boston • Chicago and nine other cities

'Trial' Auction Sale Of Surplus Property

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (AP)—A "guinea pig" auction sale of surplus defense plant corporation property will be held at Ashland, Ohio, Sept. 8, the DPC and the War Food Administration announced today.

The sale is to test this method of moving to farmers and others miscellaneous used tools, equipment, and supplies which probably could not be moved successfully through the regular channels of trade.

From Jungles to Shipyard

Wide World

African Helps in Work for War

Son of an African chief, John Antiga is one of the latest recruits from far-off places to the list of shipbuilders at the Federal Shipyards at Kearny and Port Newark, N. J. Seen here at his job as an installation machinist, Mr. Antiga came from the jungles of the Niger River area in West Africa to help build ships for use in the war to preserve civilization.

Treaty Ratification by Majority Vote Backed by Peace Endowment Head

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 5 — A constitutional amendment that would permit Congress to ratify treaties as it enacts laws by a majority vote of both Houses, rather than the present two-thirds vote required in the Senate, was urged today by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Writing in the current issue of the Endowment's monthly magazine, "International Conciliation," Dr. Butler says that the present system, if not changed, might easily lead to "almost irreparable damage" to the American people and to the movement toward international peace.

The present constitutional provision makes it possible for a small number of Senators—one third of a quorum, plus one—representing perhaps less than 10,000,000 of the population—to prevent ratification of a treaty of any kind, although the welfare of the country as a whole might be at stake, he writes.

Dr. Butler holds that if this were done by a majority vote in each of the two Houses of Congress, the people themselves would be responsible, while the present plan of action completely separates the American people from the responsibility of ratifying or rejecting a treaty.

"There is no more important question than this before the country at the present moment," he added. "To effect this vitally important change, the pending amendment to the Federal Constitution should be adopted by the people without delay. Otherwise no one can foretell what damage may be done to the public welfare, both national and international."

The amendment pending in Congress was introduced by Representative Sol Bloom (D) of New York, Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. Mr. Bloom said he was delighted with Dr. Butler's endorsement, asserting that his support would prove to the public that the amendment was "both just and right."

President Backs Puerto Rico Bill

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (AP) — President Roosevelt, urging House passage of the Senate's Puerto Rico home rule bill, asserted in a letter made public yesterday that although the island people "have long since reached political maturity," they now have "only the rudiments of democracy."

House reaction, however, indicated little hope for immediate action.

The measure provides for popular election of the Governor, now appointed by the President, and empowers the Governor to select other appointive officials, who now are federal appointees.

J. Rion McKissick

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 5 (AP) —Dr. J. Rion McKissick, who passed on here Sept. 2, was President of the University of South Carolina.

Before becoming connected with the University as head of its Journalism Department, 18 years ago, Dr. McKissick served as an editorial writer on the Richmond (Va.) Times-Dispatch and the Greenville (S. C.) News and Piedmont. At one time he owned the Piedmont.

He was graduated from the University of South Carolina and from the Harvard Law School. He also held a degree in journalism from the University of Wisconsin.

Light Cruiser Launched

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 5 (AP) The U. S. S. Tucson, a light cruiser of the Atlanta class which has a speed of more than 40 knots, was launched Sept. 3 at the Bethlehem Steel Company yards.

Norris Had Long Record As 'Liberal'

McCOOK, Neb., Sept. 5 (AP)—Former Senator George W. Norris, who passed on here Sept. 2, was one of the nation's foremost liberals and a veteran of 40 years in Congress.

Mr. Norris was "father" of the Tennessee Valley Authority and author of the "lame duck" amendment.

His passing, President Roosevelt said, meant a "pillar of state has fallen."

The lawmaker, known as an insurgent because of his disregard for party lines in fighting for his beliefs, recently accepted the honorary chairmanship of the National Citizens' Political Action Committee with the declaration, "I intend to do as much as I can."

An independent since breaking with the Republican Party in 1922, Mr. Norris had lived in relative quiet here since "the people I love" rejected his 1942 bid for a sixth term in the Senate. But on several occasions he reaffirmed his belief in liberalism and in President Roosevelt.

Mr. Norris, one of six Senators to vote against United States entry into World War I, believed lasting peace after the current conflict could come only by complete defeat and unconditional surrender of the enemies of the Allies, their complete disarmament, and education of their peoples in the ways of peace. His views on peace terms had been published.

From the time he first won a seat in the House of Representatives in 1902—by a 181-vote margin—Mr. Norris was highly respected by both supporters and opponents for his unfailing integrity and faithfulness to his convictions. The people promoted him to the Senate in 1912.

An advocate of simplified government, Mr. Norris had twice introduced bills to eliminate the Electoral College and in Nebraska conducted a one-man campaign which culminated in establishment of the State's one-house Legislature with a small membership.

Mr. Norris fought for conservation of natural resources and public ownership of hydroelectric power. One of his bitterest disputes was with forces favoring private ownership of Muscle Shoals, and only recently, in a wire to the Senate, he expressed opposition to abolishment of the TVA revolving fund.

A friend of labor, the Nebraskan was author of the Anti-Injunction Act of 1932 restricting use of injunctions in labor disputes and guaranteeing labor's right to organize and bargain collectively.

Mr. Norris was born on a Clyde, Ohio, farm, and began teaching school at 16. He began practicing law in Beatrice, Neb., in 1885 after studying at Baldwin University, Ohio; North Indiana Normal School, and Valparaiso, Ind., University.

Flash of New Beacon Too Fast to Measure

By the Associated Press

Schenectady, N. Y., Sept. 5

A portable flashing beacon, using only one-third the power required by a stationary rotating beacon, has been designed for identification signaling at temporary Allied airports by the General Electric Company.

Mounted on a collapsible mast, the beacon produces a coded flash of such intense split-second brilliance that it's exact candlepower cannot be measured, G. E. engineers said.

Hopkins Heads United Board To Make Future World Safe

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 5—Dr. Ernest M. Hopkins, President of Dartmouth College, has accepted Chairmanship of the Board of Americans United for World Organization, it was announced here today. The nonpartisan group at the same time disclosed arrangements for a campaign to encourage support of a world agency to prevent wars, to elect members of Congress favoring such an agency, and to expose symptoms of incipient Fascism in America.

The organization, which represents many diverse shades of political opinion and economic activity, is a recent consolidation of the American Free World Association Citizens for Victory; Committee to Defend America; Fight for Freedom; United Nations Association and United Nations Committee of Greater New York.

Including on its National Committee representatives of Labor, business, education, the bar, press, agriculture an dthe arts, the groups campaign will utilize its growing local chapters throughout most sections of the United States, as well as existing local units of organizations affiliated with it.

In his letter of acceptance, Dr. Hopkins urged support of a vigorous world organization to enforce peace by a Congress "intelligent enough and purposeful enough to give expression to the popular will."

Dr. Hopkins added that part of the Americans United Campaign will be to make full public exposure of "those individuals and agencies among us whose acquisitiveness for power, pride and position, or glorification of race lead them to positions and efforts which head straight to Fascism and all the hideous attributes of that cult."

Dr. Hopkins's acceptance of the chairmanship of the group won the immediate indorsement of leading proponents of an organization to insure world peace, among them being Mrs. J. Borden Harriman and Wendell L. Willkie.

Bob Hope Returns to U. S.

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Sept. 5 (AP)—Bob Hope, film and radio funnyman, is back from his fourth wartime overseas trip, a 30,000-mile entertainment tour of Southwest Pacific military installations. Returning with him were vocalist Frances Langford, comedian Jerry Colonna, Patty Thomas, Tony Romano, and Barney Dean. The group gave 150 shows.

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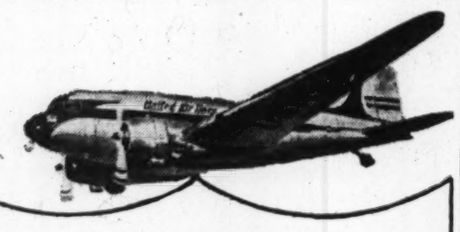

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"You remind me of your Aunt Sue. Why, nothing was too good or too expensive for her when it came to luxuries. Like most everyone else, your Uncle Harry was earning a lot of money—but they spent about every cent of it—and then some.

"Sue didn't stop to realize that her spending helped make prices go up all along the line. She'd pay forty dollars for a hat and then wonder why food cost so much. I tried to tell her that extravagance in wartime makes the price of everything go up.

"Sue certainly lived to regret her foolishness. When your Uncle Harry lost his job in the twenties they didn't have a dime to fall back on. Like everyone else, they'd had their golden opportunity. But Sue and Harry had thrown it away."

"Sue and Harry never really did get back on their feet. That's why Sue had to go to work and is still working—at her age! Why don't you take advantage of the opportunity that you and Tom have today and hold on to your money—instead of spending it?

MOTHER: "Why not do as our government says—and put away every cent you possibly can into *War Bonds, life insurance,* and a *savings account.*"

SALLY: "Mother, you've given me something to think about. Now's the time to save and get ahead."

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3 American Forces Reported in Reich—British in Holland

Continued from Page 1

may have carried them well into the Siegfried Line defense zone.

This drive, which Supreme Allied Headquarters has kept under a security silence for three days, has had time enough to have penetrated anywhere up to 75 miles.

A dispatch from the French frontier said it was reliably reported that American tanks had reached the outskirts of the French border city of Strasbourg, on the Rhine 70 miles east of Nancy, and that fighting was in progress on German soil around Saarbrucken. Other unofficial reports said the Americans had crossed the German frontier at three places on a 100-mile front.

To the north, a British flying column which captured Brussels and Antwerp, in a 48-hour border-to-border sweep across Belgium, was reported to have raced through Breda, five miles inside Holland, and to be pushing down the last 28 miles to the important port of Rotterdam.

Breda with a population of 50,792 is the twentieth city of the Netherlands.

Behind these advances, German forces estimated all the way from 50,000 to 100,000 men were caught along the Channel Coast—a Dunkerque in reverse. The Germans had stiffened in a thin arc around the last Nazi-held Channel ports.

Supreme Headquarters announced that in the area of Mons, Belgium, where the United States First Army has been operating, a large pocket of Germans has been wiped out, 9,000 prisoners have been taken and 40 tanks and 1,500 motor vehicles captured or destroyed.

The Siegfried Line was under actual or impending assault at both ends. The reports, none of them confirmed, of the three American crossings of the German frontier located the operations at Aachen, 70 miles east of Brussels; Perl at the junction of the German-French-Luxemburg border, and a point somewhere on the northeast frontier of Luxemburg.

Allies Welcomed To Luxemburg

In a London radiocast Pierre Dupong, President and Prime Minister of Luxemburg welcomed Allied troops into the Duchy. He said the Germans were fleeing across Luxemburg toward the Reich.

In Belgium there was no official news of any American push closer to Aachen than the area of Charleroi, 75 miles to the southwest. A mop-up was in progress around Beaumont and Florennes, 15 miles south of Charleroi.

Free Belgian radiocasts, however, were recorded from Namur, 15 miles northeast of Charleroi and from the Belgian fortress city of Liege, 25 miles from Aachen, suggesting that the Nazis might have cleared out or been driven out of those cities.

Supreme Headquarters announced the liberation of Antwerp and said that its port area was being cleared speedily. Antwerp, the second city of Belgium, has a population of 273,317.

In a radiocast to his countrymen in the Netherlands, Premier Pieter Gerbrandy said that "Allied armies have crossed the Dutch frontier." Aneta, the Dutch news agency, reported the British had struck to Breda. Supreme Headquarters offered no confirmation of the crossing of the Netherlands border, but in recent days the communiqué has been many hours behind actual battlefront developments.

Encountering virtually no opposition, the British pushed 18 miles northeast of the Belgian Capital of Brussels and took Leuven (Louvain), one of the strong points of the old Belgian defensive triangle of Liege-Leuven-Mamur. Leuven (pop. 37,000) was burned by the Germans in 1914 and was the easternmost point of the British defensive line in 1940.

British troops also spread out to the west taking Aalst (Alost), halfway to Gent. Mechelen, 15 miles north of Brussels, also was captured. It has a population of 62,000 and is the fifth city of Belgium. To the southwest, other British units were occupying the French industrial city of Lille.

Trapped German forces ranging from a few hundred to a few thousand were being mopped up by the British in the vicinity of Tournai, where Lieut. Gen. Sir Miles C. Dempsey's army first struck into Belgium in a northward sweep from its Seine bridgehead which averaged 35 miles a day for six days.

The state of some of the defeated Nazi divisions which had fled a few days ago across the now-sealed escape gap through Belgium was revealed by captured enemy documents. These showed that one German division was reduced to three officers and 90 men, another to 10 officers and 140 men, and another to 800 officers and men from a normal strength of 8,000 to 10,000.

These perhaps are extreme examples of the depletion of the German forces, but it has been suggested that the estimate in the London press of 100,000 Nazis hemmed in by the Pas-de-Calais coastal trap likely was too high.

Swedes Say Germans To Evacuate Denmark

By the Associated Press

London, Tuesday, Sept. 5

The Germans are preparing to evacuate Denmark, the Stockholm radio said today. It reported they were burning documents in Copenhagen and that all German women and children had been ordered to leave by Friday.

Southern France:

Allies Drive Nazis Up Saone Valley

French and American troops driving northward up the Saone Valley in pursuit of German forces withdrawing from southern France scored gains of as much as 18 miles.

Sweeping past Macon, 68 miles by highway north of captured Lyon, French forces reached the vicinity of Le Villars, on the west bank of the Saone near Tournus, by mid-afternoon. Tournus is a road center 20 miles north of Macon.

American forces also advanced east of Macon on the east side of the Saone.

A new batch of 2,400 prisoners, taken by the French in their capture of Villefranche, boosted the total since the landings on the Mediterranean beachheads to more than 65,000.

The French also reached Saint Bonnet de Bruyeres, a town west of Macon, while farther east American forces passed through Montrevel.

There was no serious opposition at Montrevel, in contrast to the previous day, when the Germans launched a tank-supported counterattack to screen the retreat of the main enemy force northward on Highway Six toward Chalon and Dijon.

The Nazi counterattack caused some Allied losses in casualties and prisoners.

No Capitulation:

Brussels Radio Denies Rumor

The Brussels Radio caused a flurry of excitement by denying a report of a German capitulation, which it said was radiocast by an otherwise unidentified "foreign station."

No official listening station in London reported having heard the radiocast which the Belgian National Radio denied. The Brussels transmitter has been out of German hands since Sept. 3, when the Belgian Capital was liberated.

"We regret to announce that Germany has not capitulated as was announced this morning wrongly," Brussels said. "The war continues."

The strange, circuitous peace rumor went the rounds of London swiftly after the Brussels radiocast and prompted many inquiries at newspaper offices.

The British Press Association's anonymous diplomatic correspondent wrote this warning: "The first of the German 'capitulation' stories was circulated this morning. It is not true. It is likely to be followed during the next few days and weeks by many similar, and equally inaccurate rumors."

Italy:

Canadians Press Close to Rimini

Canadian troops of the Eighth Army, supported by British warships standing offshore, drove to within six miles of Rimini but Allied dispatches declared they were meeting increasing resistance as they edged closer to the eastern terminus of the important Po Valley highway.

The Nazis reacted vigorously to the bridgehead across the Conca River, which the Canadians established after a slashing two-prong drive during the past few days. Fighting raged along the ridge running south from Abissina to Misano.

The Germans hurled heavy tanks and fresh infantry contingents against the Canadians in a determined effort to retake Misano, which they lost Sept. 3, but the Canadians swept the area clear of the enemy.

When the fighting abated 8 Nazi armored cars, 6 Mark IV tanks, and 3 Hornets littered the battlefield with untold enemy casualties.

As the Eighth Army strove to crush the Nazis in the Rimini area, British warships ran boldly in along shore and pumped more than 800 shells into enemy defense positions.

The challenge was accepted by a German battery, which returned the fire of the warships until it was silenced by their shells.

Front dispatches said there were signs of reorganization and improvement in the German forces on the eastern flank of the front, which were reinforced by troops brought from the sector east of Florence, where a vital battle also is in progress.

Tirpitz Bombed:

German Battleship Target of British

British naval planes scored hits on the 35,000-ton German battleship Tirpitz and damaged at least 16 other enemy vessels in a series of recent attacks on enemy shipping in northern waters, the British Admiralty announced.

Air Over Europe:

American Bombers Smash Rhineland

American heavy bombers smashed at the Rhineland transport and industrial centers of Stuttgart, Karlsruhe, and Ludwigshafen, all in the path of advancing Allied armies of the West.

Waves of Allied warplanes darkened the skies above Britain in flights straight toward the invasion-threatened Reich, whose inner fortifications were doomed to increasing aerial bombardment. The Nazis said the big bombers were over western and southwestern Germany and also over Hungary, striking before the advancing Red Army cutting through the Transylvanian Alps.

The Russians also were hitting Germany from the East. Moscow announced attacks on East Prussian airdromes, the sinking of a 6,000-ton supply ship in the Baltic Sea, and the sinking of one and the damaging of two high-speed barges in the Gulf of Finland—part of the craft taking three German divisions from the southern part of surrendered Finland. The Russians destroyed 13 planes.

The daylight blows on Hitler's swiftly shrinking holdings ended 36 hours in which muggy weather chained air fleets to the ground. Mediterranean air fleets kept busy, however.

Robot Bombs:

London Area Hit By New Flurry

Britain's four-day respite from robot-bomb attacks ended abruptly Sept. 5 when the Germans sent another shower of missles over London and southern England shortly before daybreak.

Both casualties and damage resulted, a brief announcement said.

Eastern Front:

Russians Cross Narew River

Russian troops have crossed the Narew River in their new, full-fledged offensive toward East Prussia, the German Radio asserted.

At its nearest point just west of Lomza, the Narew flows within 12 miles of the southern frontier of East Prussia. On the eastern frontier of the German province, Russian armies have been deployed for about three weeks.

"Between the Bug and Narew, the Russians continued their break-through attempts with vast forces including large plane formations on a broad front," the German commentator Col. Ernst von Hammer asserted.

Once before early in August, the Germans reported a Russian crossing of the Narew, along whose banks the Germans defeated armies of the Czar in the last war and forced a Russian withdrawal from Warsaw.

The push in the Narew River sector threatens invasion or outflanking of East Prussia and also menaces Warsaw from the north. The Russian offensive started Sept. 3. Moscow reported 100 towns captured in the sector Aug. 4.

The Germans said the Russians had brought up new tank and infantry divisions. The exact point of crossing was not specified.

Meanwhile, Moscow dispatches said Russian and Romanian troops stormed down the mountainous eastern watershed of the Hungarian plains while Red Army units in Poland drove an armored battering ram deep into the Warsaw-East Prussia defense belt.

Soviet successes in Transylvania, along the historic invasion route to Hungary and southwest of Lomza between Warsaw and East Prussia's southern border, were being exploited with new attacks against fierce resistance, front dispatches said.

Russian and Romanian divisions, officially operating in co-ordination for the first time, pushed forward against a combined German and Hungarian force. They were heading for the Muresul River Valley, which runs westward into Hungary.

One supporting column veered southwestward toward Sibru, which controls the northern exit of the Turnu Pass through the Transylvanian Alps.

Capture of Brasov, which was announced Sept. 3, assured complete possession of the Predeal Pass through the Alps, and it was a downhill fight from there to Hungary.

Sibru, second in importance only to Brasov as a center of Transylvanian rail communications, was within 70 miles of the leading Russian and Romanian units. Its fall would signal the beginning of the Battle of Hungary.

Romanian peasants helped guide Russian scouts on the mountain trails and reported the location of enemy units, front dispatches said.

The gap between Russian forces and those of Marshal Broz' (Tito.) Partisans in Yugoslavia was closing.

One correspondent who flew up the Danube River from Bucharest, Romania, said Russian columns were "well west of Craiova," which is 110 miles west of Bucharest and within 50 miles of Yugoslavia.

Baltic Sea
LITHUANIA
KAUNAS
EAST PRUSSIA
POLAND
RUSSIAN OFFENSIVES REPORTED
WARSAW
Praga
Brest Litovsk
Pripet Marshes
Lublin
Radom
Kielce
Chelm
Kowel
Minsk
Wilno
Bialystok
Baranowicze
Lomza
Ostrow
Sedlice
Lukow
Siauliai
Dvinsk
Danzig
Gdynia
Marienburg
Allenstein
Sumalki
Lida
Grodno
Pinsk
Luninec
Sarny
Stalino
Skytek
Torun
Plock
Lodz
Pabianice
Tomaszow
Piotrkow
Zgierz
Deblin
Ostrowiec
Kielce
Konigsberg
Insterburg
Tilsit
Memel
Libau
Zagare
Rokiskis
Panevezys
Ukmerge
Alytus
Vilejka
Glebokie
Drissa
Sebezh
Polotsk
Mogilev
Orsha
Smolensk
Vitebsk
Gomel
Kvedarna
Warsaw
Praga
Siedlce
Lodz
Pabianice
Tomaszow
Radom
Lublin
Chelm
Kowel
Brest Litovsk
Pinsk
Stalino
Sarny
Luninec
Skytek
Minsk
Baranowicze
Bialystok
Grodno
Lida
Wilno
Vilejka
Glebokie
Dvinsk
Drissa
Sebezh
Polotsk
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Dewey Ready to Start Tour; Wallace to Speak in New York

By Wyona Dashwood
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 5—With just 64 days to go before election, political calendars are the preoccupation in both major party camps here this week that will see the Republican presidential campaign of Thomas E. Dewey and his running mate, John W. Bricker, on the national circuit and that brings announcement of a Sept. 21 Madison Square Garden engagement for Vice-President Henry A. Wallace as Roosevelt fourth-term pleader.

Governor Dewey's bags are packed for the 6,700-mile transcontinental journey which he will start here Sept. 7 after intensive review here tomorrow with New York State leaders — National Committeeman J. Russel Sprague and State Chairman Edwin F. Jaeckle—on the drive to capture the pivotal Empire State. His delayed conference with John Foster Dulles, international lawyer and authority on foreign affairs, who last month became Dewey emissary to the State Department on United States postwar policy, also is expected to figure in the stopover here.

The three-week Western swing of the Republican standard-bearer that will feature seven campaign speeches and a series of party organizational parleys with leaders in the 21-state itinerary follows upon 10 days of speech writing at the Dewey farm at Pawling, N. Y. As the Governor concluded his task, the first further hustings date to be announced for him set Nov. 1 for a speech in Boston, arranged in a visit to the Governor by George B. Rowell, Bay State Republican Chairman.

Dewey October Canvass

In this connection as now envisaged, the Dewey October canvass will center in states vital to capture of the electoral college majority, such as the midwestern states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, New Jersey and New England, and with a second major engagement in Pennsylvania, possibly Pittsburgh, and several New York State talks.

Mr. Dewey's oncoming tour lists him for stops in Michigan, Iowa and Nebraska, but only for conferences and with one of his two visits in Michigan to be a Saturday night stay with his mother in his home town of Owosso.

Meanwhile, Herbert Brownell, Jr., Republican National Chairman, has just concluded a week of talks with Midwest leaders and is back in his New York headquarters professing confidence in a sweep in that sector of the electoral map. A Chicago parley with the committee's national executive body also left him certain, he said, of Republican capture of the House of Representatives.

Radio Talks Feature

That the Republican national campaign will be an almost continuous radio feature from now until Nov. 7 became apparent today with three more of the 24 governorship colleagues of the nominees on the air tonight in the third of a series of 15-minute radiocasts that are featuring the campaign outset, and with Mr. Dewey announced for joint radiocasts with each of the 24 in special talks in their respective states for October.

Tonight's participants over the Mutual Network are Governors Walter E. Edge of New Jersey, speaking from Atlantic City; Harry F. Kelly of Michigan, speaking from Lansing; and Arthur B. Langlie of Washington, speaking from Olympia.

Coincidentally, Republican participation in the arrangement to open Army radio facilities to five rebroadcast opportunities to the troops abroad for each of the five national parties — Republican, Democratic, Socialist, Socialist Labor, Prohibition — had initial dating today. As confirmed by Henry Turnbull, Republican National Committee Radio Director, the Dewey talks in Philadelphia on Sept. 7 and in Louisville, Ky., on Sept. 8 will be rebroadcast to the armed forces on Sept. 19 and 27.

Curran Campaign Starts

In the New York Republican picture, the Thomas J. Curran campaign for the United States Senate against the three-term New Deal incumbent, Robert F. Wagner, took the road today out of Albany to open in Saratoga. Mr. Curran is accompanied by Lieut. Gov. Joe R. Hanley.

For the Democrats, whose September drive thus far features the stumping of Mr. Roosevelt's running mate, Harry S. Truman, the Sept. 21 Wallace speech here and the President's own first frankly political speech under American Federation of Labor auspices in Washington on Sept. 23, regional organization conferences take Robert E. Hannegan, National Chairman, into the Midwest tonight after a review of the party status in 14 New England and Atlantic Seaboard states here last week. He left here for Chicago saying reports from the eastern leaders convinced him that "the only thing the Democrats have to fear is overconfidence."

After the traditional political custom of claiming everything, the "in-the-bag" statements included even Maine and Vermont—only two states carried by the Republicans in the 1936 campaign—the respective partisan optimists being Harold Dubord and Mrs. Beatrice P. Schurman, National Committee members from the Pine Tree and Granite States.

Democrats Confident

Pennsylvania, second ranking state in electoral college import, "will go Roosevelt by a bigger majority than in 1940," according to David L. Lawrence, national committeeman, who told Mr. Hannegan that Mr. Dewey "looks to Pennsylvanians like an immature Uncle Joe Grundy, and we long ago decided not to vote for such a man again."

Other Roosevelt supporters at the parleys were National Committeemen Francis P. Murphy, New Hampshire; Representative James M. Curley, Massachusetts; Frank Hague, New Jersey; William Preston Lane, Jr., Maryland; Miss Marie T. Lockwood, Delaware; Wilkins P. Horton, North Carolina, and Gov. Olin D. Johnston, South Carolina, together with State Chairman John E. Mullen, Rhode Island; Robert A. Hurley, Connecticut; Representative Edward J. Hart, New Jersey.

After his Chicago talks, Mr. Hannegan will go to San Francisco for similar review in the Far West.

This week also will see the first New York war ballots in the mail, with initial posting tomorrow by the New York City Board of Elections of 150,000 blanks for the servicemen's tally out of a total of more than 285,000 applications now in the board's hands and the final deadline for receipt Oct. 16. Carried by War and Navy Department air mail both ways postage free in bags earmarked by the Post Office Department, the ballots under the State Soldier Vote Law must be returned by Nov. 4.

Trek Back Begun To Civil Service

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (AP)—The war's end seems so imminent to Federal employees that there is a surge of efforts to shift from war agency pay roll to the more "permanent" Civil Service jobs. Congressmen disclosed today that the situation is bulging their mail bags.

Representative J. Percy Priest (D) of Texas, said he has had a host of requests from Federal employees asking for a shift in their status. The Majority Whip Representative Ramspeck (D) of Georgia, disclosed that hundreds of workers employed now with the Army Service Forces are trying to get other Government jobs because they now are on a 54-hour week and they would like to get back to the shorter period.

Other members of the House said that Federal workers in New York and Philadelphia also are striving to be returned to Washington.

When the Yanks Came Again

Associated Press

Parade 'Over There' in Paris

American soldiers, thousands strong, march along the Champs Élysées, with the Arc de Triomphe behind them, during the celebration of liberation in the French Capital.

Warsaw 'Aid' Stirs New Crisis Within Pole Regime in London

LONDON, Sept. 5 (AP)—The Polish Government in Exile appeared headed for another crisis today as Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk was reported to have taken strong exception to a statement by Gen. Kazimierz Sosnkowski that the people of Warsaw were "abandoned" by the Allies during their fight against the Germans.

General Sosnkowski, Commander in Chief of Polish Armed Forces, made the assertion yesterday in a message to General Bors, chief of the Underground Army in Poland. The London News Chronicle asserted that Premier Mikolajczyk had immediately threatened to resign unless his Government disavowed the statement.

Polish headquarters in London said today that patriots within Warsaw still were fighting. A spokesman attributed yesterday's report that resistance had ended to official confusion surrounding the German capture of the "old city" and the reshuffle of troops.

'Open Rebellion" Charged

The News Chronicle said General Sosnkowski's remarks were regarded in some Polish quarters as "an open rebellion intended to sabotage Mikolajczyk'c concilitary policy."

There seemed little reason to doubt that the incident would hasten a showdown between Premier Mikolajczyk, who has been negotiating with Moscow in an effort to end differences with the Soviet Government, and General Sosnkowski, whom the Russians have been denouncing.

Under the 1935 Constitution to which the exile Government adheres, General Sosnkowski can be dismissed as Commander in Chief only by the President of the Republic.

In his message to General Bors, General Sosnkowski described the help sent Polish Partisans battling in Warsaw as woefully inadequate and called the Allied attitude "a ghastly and tragic riddle."

"Help" for Warsaw

Referring to the effort expended by the Allies to send supplies to Polish Partisans in Warsaw by plane, General Sosnkowski said:

"The loss of 27 planes suffered over Warsaw in one month means very little to the Allied air forces, who have at present over 10,000 planes of all types at their disposal."

". . . The losses suffered by the Polish Air Force during the Battle of Britain were 40 per cent, while a little over 15 per cent of the planes and crews were lost during attempts to help Warsaw."

The News Chronicle, commenting editorially on General Sosnkowski's remarks, said "such accusations launched indiscriminately by an Allied Commander in Chief against Allies at whose side he is supposed to fight, and whose supreme command he recognizes, are unheard of."

231 Kentuckians Arrive In Virginia to Pick Apples

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLACKSBURG, Va., Sept. 5—As one good neighbor to another, Kentucky is helping Virginia gather its 1944 apple crop through the 231 Kentuckians who arrived last week in northern Virginia.

The trainload of men, women, boys and girls who came here from Paintsville, Ky., have a two-month contract to pick apples. They are chiefly mountaineer families from eastern Kentucky, with approximately 60 per cent between the ages of 16 and 21, according to J. Marvin Powell, assistant farm labor supervisor for Virginia.

Two Mindanao Bomber Raids Step Up Assault on Philippines

By Gordon Walker
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor with the United Nations Forces in the Southwest Pacific

ALLIED ADVANCED HEADQUARTERS, Southwest Pacific, Sept. 5—A heavy air attack opening the campaign against the Philippines is, without doubt, the most encouraging news to come from this war theater.

It means that after more than two years of slogging through swamps and superheated rain in the forests of New Guinea, Gen. Douglas MacArthur at last is knocking—and with some force—at the portals of his much-publicized goal.

Two raids on Mindanao are hailed here as a resounding success. The first attack was made Sept. 1, despite soupy weather which hampered operations to some extent.

Airfields Blasted

However, the heavy bombers found breaks in the clouds through which they were able to drop about 110 tons of explosives in daylight on three of the many airfields clustered around Davao.

Perfect flying weather the next day made it possible for the fighters to cover the bombers' flight. After high-level bombing of the airdromes and waterfront installations around Davao, the fighters swooped in at treetop level, strafing the Davao area until numerous small fires had broken out in a dozen different localities.

It is highly significant as well as a bit puzzling that raids were practically unopposed by enemy aircraft. At Davao, Japanese anti-aircraft batteries threw up an intensive barrage, but not so thick that attackers were unable to weave in and out and all return safely to the New Guinea bases.

Enemy Planes Sent Up

Despite the important military implications of these first two heavy raids on the Philippines, the enemy sent up a total of only 12 planes to tilt with the sky invaders.

Three fighters opposed the first raid and two were scared off after the third was destroyed.

In the second raid, enemy attack bombers attempted to get above the Liberators and drop bombs on their backs but were unsuccessful and later were destroyed.

City of 100,000 Persons

It is almost unthinkable that the Japanese were willing to stand aside and permit uncontested bombing of such an important base as Davao.

Formerly the heart of the Japanese colony in the Philippines, Davao is a fair-sized city of about 100,000 persons. As key base in Mandanao, its harbor has been used as operations base for units of the Japanese fleet, and it is the hub of an important chain of airfields.

It is possible that enemy aircraft were caught napping—perhaps defending some other vulnerable targets. But it seems a more likely theory that the enemy now is husbanding its extremely depleted air force in this area.

It is announced here that the new air campaign against the Philippines was designed primarily to neutralize airfields at Mindanao. Realizing this, the Japanese may be adopting the strategy of removing the bulk of their air power northward in order to preserve it for the day when American landing craft finally grind up on the Philippines shores.

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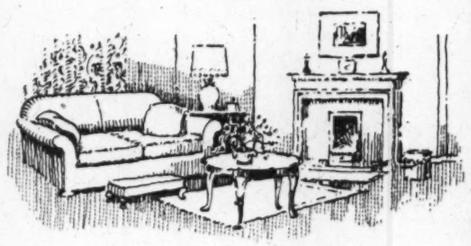

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THE CRAFTSMAN

MANY and varied are the processes involved in the creation of a single piece of craftsmanship. The Chaser, here depicted at work upon a model in silver, is but one of a team of craftsmen who have contributed to the finished work of art. The Artist-Modeller, the Moulder, the Caster, and the Silversmith each plays a vital part.

So through the interdependence and co-operation of all these individual craftsmen a fine piece of craftsmanship is evolved. This, surely, is significant. For upon this spirit of wholehearted co-operation not only good craftsmanship but good citizenship depends. Both now, in the present struggle, and in the future, co-operation should supersede exploitation, harmony of effort should over-ride senseless competition, unity of purpose should displace selfish interest. With service instead of self as the pulsating motive man can live a full and happy life.

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The Home Forum

Work and Growth

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MEN are constantly striving to gain a higher standard of living. If they would realize that as consciousness is purified and uplifted all that pertains to one's human life is elevated, how much more quickly would results be obtained and how much happier would be the attainment.

In what way can our thought be improved? By learning to know God aright and by keeping thought Godlike. When we learn what God is, and what is man's true relationship to Him, our thinking and our lives begin to improve. We read in the first chapter of the Bible that man is made in God's image, and has dominion over all things. God is Spirit, so man, His reflection, is spiritual. The real man, then, being God's likeness, exists at the standpoint of perfection now; but the human consciousness rises higher as it realizes more of the truth of being and sees God as divine Mind, Truth, Principle, Life, Love, and man as God's expression.

* * *

When one accepts the great truth that man is God's likeness, he can begin to shut out the evil and negative, and accept from infinite Mind the good and constructive which bring right results, thus proving that God, good, is omnipotent and omnipresent. Christian Science teaches how to think rightly, and persistent right thinking improves every detail of daily living, lifting our lives out of the discords into which material thinking has brought us.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, says in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 230), "Success in life depends upon persistent effort, upon the improvement of moments more than upon any other one thing." What is the best way to improve our moments? Surely, it is to see that our thoughts are Godlike, for upon the quality of our thoughts depend our words, our actions, our health, our surroundings, and the events or circumstances of our lives.

* * *

Spiritually mental discipline may seem difficult at first, but it becomes not only easy but natural to think constructively as one perseveres and looks to God alone, the source of all intelligence. Because God is All-in-all evil is impotent and it is seen to be mere illusion when infinite good is acknowledged and made practical. Thus Christ Jesus taught that the kingdom of heaven is found in our own consciousness and that our health and well-being depend on what proceeds not from without but from within.

A student of Christian Science found herself very much dissatisfied with her lot, which seemed dull, inactive, and unhappy. Earnestly desiring spiritual growth, she set about examining her thinking. She found apathy, resentment, and self-depreciation there. She strove to correct this false thinking and to remember that man reflects purity, love, joy, strength, poise, steadfastness, and that she had no right to depreciate God's reflection.

* * *

She decided that she would do God's will gladly and that she would make every moment an opportunity for self-improvement. She earnestly endeavored to give her highest service in the way that presented itself. Her human plans had never brought happiness because mortal mind is inadequate to chart one's course; but as she yielded to the divine will and let God direct her steps, life became more interesting and unexpected ways unfolded for her to be of service to others. Fulfilling God's gracious plan for her, she found a happiness and satisfaction hitherto unattained.

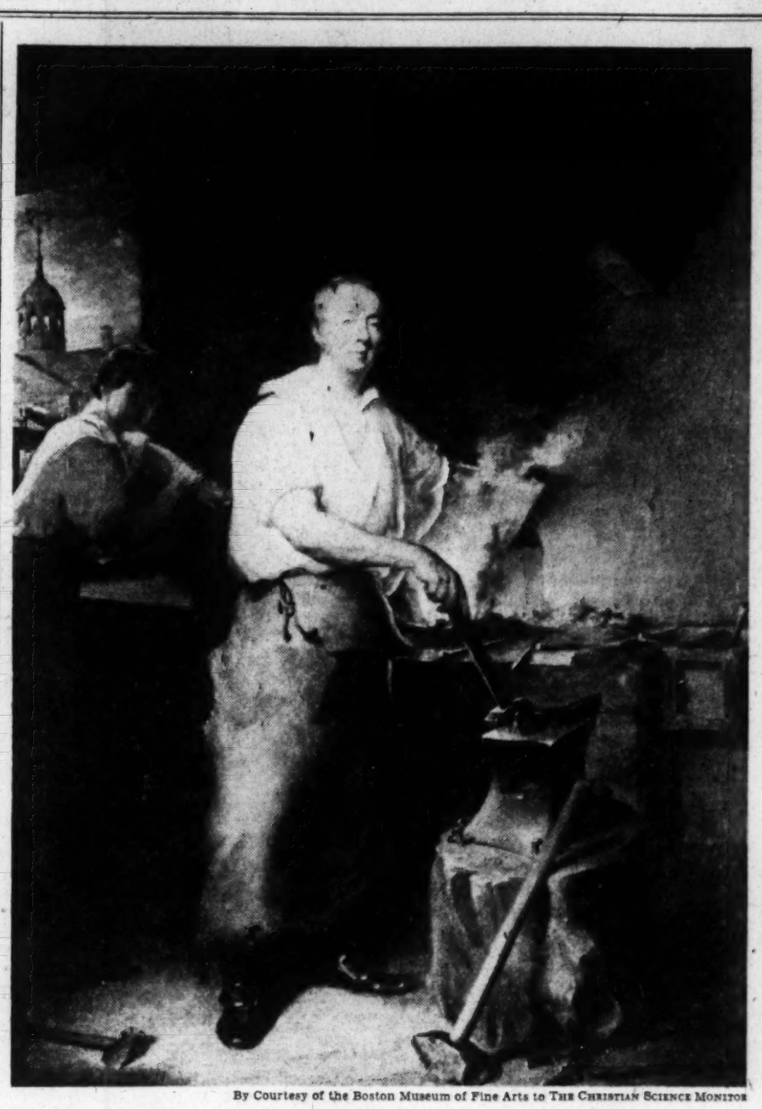
Mrs. Eddy says (*ibid.*, p. 340): "There is no excellence without labor; and the time to work, is *now*. Only by persistent, unremitting, straightforward toil; by turning neither to the right nor to the left, seeking no other pursuit or pleasure than that which cometh from God, can you win and wear the crown of the faithful."

* * *

If one would go up higher he must first improve his present opportunities to the best of his ability, even if these opportunities are not just what he desires them to be. If he would win the reward of work well done he must keep the goal in sight. One can aim for no higher goal than the realization of man's oneness with God, the completeness and perfection of being as divine Love's reflection. In this pursuit, self is forgotten in service for others.

To understand and obey God as divine Principle brings happiness, security, health, abundance. In the Bible we read (Revelation 3:8), "I know thy works: behold, I have set before thee an open door, and no man can shut it." This door to the kingdom of infinite good we enter by gladly dropping human willfulness and gratefully obeying the divine will, which ushers us into the heavenly city.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish]



By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"PAT LYON AT THE FORGE": *A Painting by John Neagle*

JOHN NEAGLE (1796-1865), though Boston-born, was brought up in Philadelphia. His first training in picture-making was as apprentice to a coach-painter, which task he carried on with an inborn talent, cultivating a technique in portraiture. In about 1820, he married a stepdaughter of the painter, Thomas Sully. Hence, influenced by Sully and by Gilbert Stuart, he eventually painted a portrait of Stuart which is held to be the best likeness of him.

It was this portrait of "Pat Lyon at the Forge", that made Neagle famous. The canvas was exhibited in Philadelphia and New York, and was purchased in 1828 by the Boston Athenaeum for the sum of four hundred dollars. It had been placed on view at the second exhibition, shown at the Athenaeum Gallery in 1828, and proved beyond any doubt the most popular painting on display. Bostonians were interested in a measure because of artistic merit, but chiefly because of the story printed in the catalogue:

"Mr. P. Lyon at his forge. His ingenuity and skill as a Mechanic caused him to be confined on suspicion of having robbed the Pennsylvania Bank of $160,000 for which he received $12,000 damages."

Neagle tried to fulfill the demand of his abused client, who had been imprisoned on a false charge. Pat, after recovering copious damages for unjust accusation, chose to pose in his first calling, a blacksmith. Said he:

"I don't wish to be represented as what I am not—a gentleman." Pat not only had himself portrayed with sleeves rolled up, and protected by a coarse apron, but he requested that Neagle show through the window in the background the tower of the Walnut Street prison.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Arbejde og Vækst

Oversættelsen af Artikelen om Kristen Videnskab, som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

MENNESKER stræber bestandig efter at opnaa en højere Levestandard. Hvis de blot vilde forstaa, at som Bevidstheden bliver renset og opløftet, bliver alt, hvad der angaar deres menneskelige Liv, ophøjet, hvor meget hurtigere vilde de da ikke opnaa Resultater, og hvor meget lykkeligere vilde Opnaaelsen da ikke være.

Paa hvilken Maade kan vi forbedre vore Tanker? Ved at lære Gud at kende paa rette Maade og ved at holde vor Tanke Gud-lig. Naar vi lærer, hvad Gud er, og hvad Menneskets sande Slægtskabsforhold til Ham er, vil vor Tænkning og vort Liv begynde at forbedres. Vi læser i det første Kapitel i Bibelen, at Mennesket er skabt i Guds Billede, og at det har Herredømme over alle Ting. Gud er Aand, og Mennesket, Hans Genspejling, er derfor aandeligt. Det virkelige Menneske, der er Guds Lignelse, eksisterer saaledes paa selve Fuldkommenhedens Standpunkt nu; men den menneskelige Bevidsthed stiger højere, eftersom den opfatter mere af Tilværelsens Sandhed og ser Gud som guddommeligt Sind, Sandhed, Princip, Liv og Kærlighed og Mennesket som Guds Udtryk.

* * *

Naar man akcepterer den store Sandhed, at Mennesket er Guds Lignelse, kan man begynde at lukke det onde og negative ude og at modtage fra det uendelige Sind det gode og opbyggende, som bringer rigtige Resultater, og saaledes bevise at Gud, det gode, er almægtig og allestedsnærværende. Kristen Videnskab lærer os, hvorledes vi kan tænke rigtigt, og vedvarende rigtig Tænkning forbedrer hver en lille Ting, der sker i det daglige Liv, og løfter vort Liv ud af de Disharmonier, som den materielle Tænkning har bragt os ind i.

Mary Baker Eddy, Opdageren og Grundlæggeren af Kristen Videnskab, siger i *Miscellaneous Writings* (S. 230): "Succes i Livet afhænger mere af ihærdig Anstrengelse og af at udnytte hvert Øjeblik, end den afhænger af nogen som helst anden enkelt Ting." Hvilken er den bedste Maade at udnytte vore Øjeblikke paa? Det er i Sandhed at sørge for, at vore Tanker er gudlignende, for vore Ord, vore Handlinger, vort Helbred, vore Omgivelser og vort Livs Begivenheder eller Omstændigheder afhænger af vore Tankers Kvalitet.

* * *

Aandelig mental Disciplin kan synes at være vanskelig i Begyndelsen, men det bliver ikke blot let men naturligt at tænke opbyggende, efter som man vedholdende tænker rigtigt og ene og alene vender sig til Gud, Kilden til al Intelligens. Da Gud er Alt-i-alt, er det onde kraftløst, og det bliver set som en blot og bar Illusion, naar det uendelige gode bliver erkendt og udnyttet i Praksis. Saaledes lærte Kristus Jesus, at Himmeriges Rige findes i vor egen Bevidsthed, og at vort Helbred og Velvære ikke afhænger af, hvad der kommer udefra, men af det, der kommer indefra.

En Kristen Videnskab-Studerende følte sig meget utilfreds med sin Skæbne, som syntes at være uinteressant, uvirksom og ulykkelig. Da hun alvorligt ønskede at vokse aandeligt, begyndte hun at undersøge sin Tænkning. Der fandt hun Apati, Nag og Selvforringelse. Hun anstrengte sig for at rette denne falske Tænkning og for at huske, at Mennesket genspejler Renhed, Kærlighed, Glæde, Styrke, Ligevægt og Fasthed, og at hun ikke havde nogen Ret til at forringe Guds Genspejling.

* * *

Hun besluttede, at hun vilde udføre Guds Vilje med Glæde, og at hun vilde benytte hvert Øjeblik som en Lejlighed til Selvforbedrelse. Hun stræbte ærligt efter at yde sin bedste Tjeneste, i hvad der end opstod. Hendes menneskelige Planer havde aldrig bragt Lykke, for det dødelige Sind er ikke egnet til at udlægge ens Kurs; men som hun gav efter for den guddommelige Vilje og lod Gud lede sine Skridt, blev Livet mere interessant, og der udfoldede sig uventede Maader, hvorved hun kunde tjene andre. Ved at fuldbyrde den naadige Plan, som Gud havde for hende, fandt hun en Lykke og en Tilfredshed, som hidtil havde været uopnaaelige.

Mrs. Eddy siger (*ibid.*, S. 340): "Der er ingen Udmærkelse uden Arbejde; og Tiden til at arbejde er nu. Kun ved vedvarende, utrætteligt og ærligt Slid; ved hverken at gaa til højre eller til venstre, og ved ikke at søge nogen anden Beskæftigelse eller Fornøjelse end den, som kommer fra Gud, kan du vinde og bære den frofastes Krone."

* * *

Hvis man vil stige højere op, maa man først, saa godt man formaar, udnytte sine nuværende Muligheder, selv om disse Muligheder ikke er lige hvad man kunde ønske, at de skulde være. Hvis man vil vinde Belønningen for godt udført Arbejde, maa man vedblivende have Maalet i Sigte. Man kan ikke stræbe efter noget højere Maal end Erkendelsen af Menneskets Enhed med Gud, Tilværelsens Fuldstændighed og Fuldkommenhed som guddommelig Kærligheds Genspejling. I denne Stræben glemmer vi Selvet ved at tjene andre.

At forstaa og adlyde Gud som det guddommelige Princip bringer Lykke, Sikkerhed, Sundhed og Overflod. I Bibelen læser vi (Johannes's Aabenbaring 3:8): "Jeg kender dine Gerninger. Se, jeg har givet dig, at der foran dig er en aabnet Dør, som ingen kan lukke." Vi gaar ind ad denne Dør til det uendelige godes Rige, ved at vi med Glæde lader menneskelig Egensindighed falde og taknemmeligt adlyder den guddommelige Vilje, som fører os ind i den himmelske Stad.

Oplysning angaaende kristen-videnskabelig Litteratur, udgivet paa Dansk, kan faas ved at skrive til Forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston 15, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Momence Arabian Nights

BIG POUL PUT his wrench in his overalls pocket and stuck out his little finger in the conventional machinist's handshake. We were friends of twenty-four years' standing, but it had been a year since I had seen him. He was bigger than ever and his store-teeth grin was white and gleaming.

We got to talking about the American language. "I can tell you," he said, "when you land in a strange country and don't know the language and don't know nobody, you feel funny.

* * *

"In 1914, I landed downtown at the Polk Street station and they put me across the street with three hundred others. The only fellow I knew, a man I got acquainted with on the boat coming over, was going to Racine. Everybody had to have an address to go to.

"This chap and I saw the officers seated at a desk and the people lining up in front of them; so we lined up, too.

"After a long time we had worked our way up to him and showed him our papers. He took one look and said: 'Go back, go back!' " Poul waved his oily hands to show how big the officer's gestures were.

"We didn't know what was wrong, but we went back to the end of the line. Every so often a guide would take part of the people off to some railroad-station. In an hour, the two of us were up at the desk again. The man looked at our papers and said: 'Go back.'

* * *

"You see," he continued, "everybody had to have somebody to go to. My friend was going to Racine. I had used for an address, Aage Larsen, Momence, Illinois. He was a friend of my father's, but he didn't know I was coming.

"The people the men were sending away had early trains to catch, but my train didn't go until 4:30. That was why the man kept sending us back, but of course we didn't know that. We didn't know nothing. We were in a strange country.

"After a while, they came to us. My friend went one way and I never saw him again. Then I really was alone. But I was young. And rich. I was in America and I had thirty-one dollars in my pocket.

* * *

"They took me over to the station for Momence and told me: 'Your train goes at 4:30.' Now," said Poul confidentially, "I knew 4:30 was half-an-hour from 4:00, but I didn't know which way, ahead or behind. It might be 3:30 or it might be 4:30. So, at 3:20, I went to the gateman and showed him my ticket and he said: 'Go back, go back!' I went back.

"At 3:25, I go to another gateman and show him my ticket. He chased me away, too.

"Just before 3:30, I went to the first gateman. I was anxious, because I could see a train waiting out in the shed. He took a piece of paper and wrote on it very big: '4:30'. So I decided 4:30 came after 4:00, instead of before. I went back and sat down.

"About 4:20, I went to the gateman to let me on the train. It said something above the gate, but I didn't know what. The gateman pointed and said: 'Go that way.'

"I tried the next gateman. He says: 'Go that way.' After a while I found the right gateman. He says: 'Come this way.' After that, everything was easy. That is, until I got to Momence.

* * *

"Aage Larsen's farm was two miles out in the country. Across the street from the railroad-station, I see a sign: Hotel. That word I knew because, in Danish, it is the same. So I inquire at the hotel. Somebody there is Danish and teaches me eight American words. Over and over they make me say them. They pried them into my head—'You tell me where is Auge Larsen's farm.' So I started out. I was telling myself: I had come these thousands of miles; a few more and it would be all over.

"I walk two miles. I walk three miles. After a while, I decide I am lost. I go to farmhouse. I ask the man: 'You tell me where is Aage Larsen's farm.' He look at me and shake his head.

"I walk back a ways. I ask somebody else. He says: 'Oh, you go that way for a while and then turn left. You can't miss it.' But I missed it.

"After a while, I am back in town, ready to start over. I inquire from a policeman. At the same time a bus pulls up. The policeman pointed to the bus. I talk to the driver and find out he is Danish.

"I tell you," said Poul, "that feels good. I could have kissed him. He took me two miles out in the country and dropped me off at Aage Larsen's place.

"In Denmark my father had a wagon-shop, but he only made the wood parts. Next door, at a forge shop, they made the iron parts and Aage Larsen was once the blacksmith at that shop. That's how my father knew him and gave me his address to show on my papers.

* * *

"The Larsens were surprised to see me. They took me in and let me wash and gave me buttermilk and cookies. Right away, they start teaching me the American language.

"All the farm implements I learn first. If he says 'plow,' I go out and plow. If he says 'Harness Daisy,' I harness Daisy. But when they send me into town for groceries, that's harder.

"But, if you live among Americans and read American papers and hear Americans talk, you can learn. The Larsens helped me. One night I say: 'Inspect Emil will come over tonight.' They tell me, not inspect, *expect*. Then they laid a little trap to catch me and I said it wrong again. So the girl, she's in eighth grade, makes me wipe the dishes for punishment and make me sing a little song: 'Expect, expect, expect,' higher and higher till my voice cracks and then we start all over again. They teach me good. Pretty soon I could get along all right when I went to town for groceries.

* * *

"Now," said Poul, "I don't say I speak good American, but I am an American and my kids are Americans."

He started back to his planer. "You know," he said, "with the radio and the airplane and the automobile, I think maybe someday everybody—English, Americans, Danes, Swedes, Frenchmens—all speak the same language. We can understand each other and things will be better then, no?"

JOHN F. HAYES

Autumn on the Hill

I think the autumns of the world
Are blended on this hill,
For out of saffron sky there comes
An ancient mellowness as still
As any bird with folded wing
That sees the ending of the year
And so forgets to sing.
The amber seasons of the world
Have brushed their colors well,
How many autumns here have passed
There is no heart can tell.

VESTA CRAWFORD

Train Window

By turns so many things were window-framed:
Purple cabbage; in the sun the corn
Shadow-and-wind-stirred; trees, and red-roofed barns;
The little houses barns looked down upon.

Then rock-bewildered hills supporting cows;
Yards, with chickens, and with rusting plows.

So many things! I find it strange I should
Keep in memory two alone as right:
The cows that fed upon the hills were red;
The chickens in the farmers' yards were white.

EARL DANIELS

Harbor

When you come back there will be warmth and light
For you again, who have known cold and dark,
And bitterness of war. Should you tonight
Return, you would ignite the spark
That waits to blaze into the steady flame
That was our life before. Nothing is changed.
The house, the lawn, the porch are all the same;
The maple and the oriole not estranged.

The flagstones lead as ever to the gate,
Petunia-bordered in the summer time;
The little pines have taught us how to wait
With confidence, our hearts an even rhyme
Down all the seasons, till you change the meter
Returning—then complete joy, fuller, sweeter.

ALMA ROBERTS GIORDAN

Between the Stars and the Sea

THE BEST THING about going to sea is standing the bow lookout, in the night watches. . . .

You go up with your partner just before eight bells. (Eight bells is 12 o'clock, 4 o'clock and 8 o'clock.) Renell and I had the 12 to 4 watch, with the second mate.

You go to the wheelhouse while your partner takes the first two hours on the lookout. The sailor you relieve at the wheel gives you the course she's steering, "Southeast by south, half south," or whatever it is. And you say it over again as you take the wheel and look at the binnacle. The second mate, relieving the third mate, says, "Nice night, Mister," and the third grunts something and goes below. Then you stand there and steer her.

The mate leans on his elbows, looking ahead through the wheelhouse windows, and never says anything. About the time you think an hour has passed, the little chronometer clock raps off one bell, 12:30 a. m. And you reach overhead and grab a lanyard and give it one pull, one tap of the little bell outside the wheelhouse. Then you hear your partner, up in the bows, bang the big bell once, and muffle it with his hand. "Lights are burning brightly, sir," he yells. And the mate slides the window down a crack and grunts, "Awl right."

At two bells, three, and four bells, it's the same way. Then your partner comes up to take the wheel. You give him the course, and you go up to the lookout.

There's never any light forward of the bridge at night, except the running-light on the foremast, 25 or 30 feet up. And there's never a sound, except the wash of the swells under her forefoot. . . .

If you do pick up a light, anywhere, you report it with the bell. For anything dead ahead you hit the bell three strokes. Anything to starboard is one stroke, anything to port, two strokes. . . .

But on most nights, you just stand there, or pace back and forth, and never see anything. Then you are waiting and waiting for the next bell from the bridge. You are up there for two hours at a trick, and every time the bell strikes, that means there's half an hour less to go.

And nights when you're getting lonesome up there, the bell from the bridge is like a signal to show you that you are still on earth and that there are still other people like yourself. Sometimes, looking into the night all around you, without a light you can see except the stars overhead and the green-white fire of the phosphorus in the breaking seas; and nothing you can hear except the wind humming around the forestay and the jackstaff, and the sound of the sea breaking and hissing under the bows, you forget there is anything else in the world, and you think, there's just the sea and the stars. The way it was once, away back yonder, before there were cities and ships, and before there were men. Because no matter what changes, the sea always was like that, calm sometimes, rough and wild sometimes, but always making those lonesome sounds. . . .

Well, that's how it is, on the bow lookout at night. You get lost for a little while, standing there soaking up the sound and the sight of the sea.

And then the little bell taps, back there on the dark bridge. And you have to come out of it, and go hit the big bell, and yell that the running-lights are still burning brightly, and wait for the mate to yell, "All right."

Then you go back to watching and listening, and thinking, and being alone between the stars and the sea. . . .

And after a while, eight bells strikes, and you answer it with the big bell, and the next watch comes along to relieve you. . . .

That's the night watch. Some sailors don't like it or they say they don't. I figure it's the best time of all, going to sea.—From "We're Sailing in the Morning," by ED CARLSON and JIM COOLEN. (New York: Stephen Daye Press).

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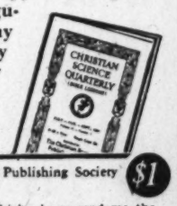

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German Intellectuals Realize Too Late They're Not Europe's Masters

Epic of the Highway: Trucks Roll to War

4,600,000 big vehicles roar over nation's roads night after night carrying raw materials to factories, finished goods to ports, and secret shipments on way to front lines across sea.

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"Transports . . . big ones," commented the man behind the restaurant counter as a mighty roar swept the highway outside. "Sometimes I wonder where all the trucks come from. They never stop running. Maybe someone should pin a medal on the trucking industry for meritorious service to the nation, over and above the call to duty."

The restaurant, highway, and comments can be seen and heard in hundreds of wide-open spaces between wartime production centers these days. A window in any of the main-highway eating places between midnight and dawn will provide a flashing panorama of yellow cones of light, getting larger and larger, only to pass in a wake of honeycombed, red taillights fading in the distance.

Sweeping searchlights spearhead the nightly roll of trucks along civilian highways, lighting the way for cargoes that are often veiled in military secrecy, even from the drivers. Any restaurateur will tell you the trucking industry is performing that most grueling task in transportation history of supplying civilian fronts as well as war plants with the wherewithal for winning the war.

"They tell me the country has 4,600,000 of those big trucks in action today," the proprietor remarked. "And I think most of them pass my place every night. Some drivers say they are racing against time to fulfill emergency supply services. Others obviously are moving under strictly secret orders."

Monopolize Highways

That's the nature of the nation's wartime trucking business which has all but taken over the main highways after dark. Into or out of the Port of Boston, alone, an estimated 700 to 800 trucks pound every night with food, clothing, fuel oil, gasoline, and other essentials for the civilian front, and raw materials to keep the war plants humming.

Records of the American Trucking Association show that 60 per cent of the nation's meat is now hauled to the stockyards by truck. In 34 large cities, 100 per cent of the milk is transported and delivered by trucks. In Chicago, 89 per cent of the poultry comes over the highways. Trucks also carry 45 per cent of the butter supplies of all large cities.

Only inklings of the sparkling achievements of the trucking industry along the war fronts can be gleaned from varied sources at this time. In the final story, a chapter will tell of the skill and ingenuity of engineers, drivers, and mechanics in keeping trucks rolling with overworked parts and dwindling manpower.

The story that can be told is that 4,600,000 trucks are being used by the United States in this war, against 360,000 in World War I. Some 260,000 trucks are said to have been shipped to Russia, helping to give mobility to a Red Army that has thrown the enemy back on its heels. From the Normandy beachhead up to the Marne, Allied armies are almost wholly dependent upon truck transports to take the place of railroads blown up by retreating Germans.

According to Lieut. Gen. Brehon Somervell, in charge of Army supplies, "continued Allied bombings have destroyed many railroads in Europe, and the Germans are destroying many others. The faster the advance of the Allies, the greater the demand for trucks so that ammunition, food, and equipment can keep pace with the mobile forward lines."

Latest order of General Somervell to H. E. Smith, President of the United Statees Rubber Company, directed that nothing should stand in the way of getting more truck tires to General Eisenhower.

Declaring that trucks constitute one of the most important items supplied by United States industry in this war, the General revealed that 40 per cent of the military trucks made here are going to the British, Russians and Chinese.

When the time comes to move into Tokyo, the General stated, "our guns, supplies and troops will get there by truck."

As an indication of the motive power supplied by the trucking industry to the nation's armed might, the Society of Automotive Engineers discloses that 226 different types of trucks have been developed for the military program. To date, the industry has delivered more than 2,000,000 of these vehicles to the armed forces, against only 90,000 in World War I.

Latest to roll from automotive laboratories are giant 30-to-50-ton trucks weighing, when fully loaded, from two to three times as much as the famous General Sherman tank. They are used for transporting raw materials from metallic mines to refining plants, steamship docks, and freight terminals. They can cover 160 miles a day.

Background for this dramatic story of a giant industry rushing to the nation's aid in time of war is the Yankee ingenuity of truck operators adapting themselves and their cars to all kinds of conditions. They have been asked to transport the hulls of Liberty ships weighing 50 tons each over long distances. In Gloucester, Mass., a new fishing business has been made possible by truck transportation of 300,000 pounds of red fish weekly. Fast, convenient, door-to-door delivery is proving itself under the stimulus of wartime production demanding speed and efficiency.

Struggle on Home Front

While trucks have been fighting a war of movement at the battle fronts, the industry has been fighting home-front battles against manpower shortages and a desperate lack of machine parts and tires.

Time and time again, the trucking industry has weathered the recurring challenge of transportation crises due to parts, tire, and manpower shortages. Recognizing the latest challenge, the War Production Board has authorized for the second quarter of 1944 the largest allocation of parts for truck replacement since the war began. At the same time, the Office of Defense Transportation has launched a plan under which truck operators will be able to obtain more rebuilt engines, transmissions, and accessoriees under an exchange program for turned-in, worn-out equipment.

Nothing has happened yet, however, to relieve the growing manpower shortage. This loss has curtailed the operation of some individual carriers. It is hoped that great numbers of returning veterans will be mobilized for trucking services.

In the program of things to come for the industry, the American Trucking Association envisages long-distance hauls by trucks on a plane of efficiency approximating the short-haul of prewar days. Long-distance highways will emphasize the advantages of highway transportation, the Association stated. Furniture loads will be carried cross-country as safely as they now are transported across cities, it said.

Despite its great achievements, the trucking industry is still "a new industry, proving itself in this war," the Association contended. Not until World War I was the truck recognized as a business utility, it stated. And not until this war, the Association concluded, has the truck "been utilized for its full value in speedy, convenient, and economical transportation."

Land 'Schooners' Carry Cargoes for Victory

United States Army Signal Corps

Trucks In and Out of Olive Drab Haul Freight Here and Abroad

The nation's trucking industry, both in modern design and herculean tasks, is exemplified in the top picture: Mammoth truck and trailer combination rolls on day and night schedules along the production front and from factory to ports of embarkation. Note the woman driver, typical of the enlarged forces of men and women who have boosted the trucking service to unprecedented volume. Below: Motor truck storage depot in Normandy prior to the breakthrough into Brittany and beyond. Today's rapid advances by the Allies go as fast as these fleet 2½-tonners in foreground can carry supplies.

'Superiority' Crumbles Along With Nazi Army

Universities introduce courses in 'understanding and sympathy' but average professor knows that sudden shift won't help now—Foreign students in Reich take passive view of upheaval.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland, Sept. 5—With the disintegration of German military power, German intellectuals finally have begun to realize that they are not morally or intellectually capable of leading and molding European thought.

At the height of Hitler's power, Nazi political institutes were turning out "experts" of all kinds to govern and direct the peoples of occupied and controlled nations. One of the chief points stressed was that a German always must treat an "inferior" roughly—show him who was boss.

More recently, however, universities and other institutions have introduced courses for training the Germans the psychologies of other peoples. And in these, it is emphasized that "understanding and sympathy" are likely to accomplish more than rough treatment and firing squads.

Too Late

But the average German intellectual knows it is much too late for such a volte face. Besides, he has come to the conclusion that Germany does not have enough superior intellects to lead other peoples.

Meanwhile, the approaching German military collapse has aroused considerable fear among foreign "Quisling" students in German universities and technical institutes, according to one student who has just arrived here from Vienna.

One Norwegian student predicted that King Haakon VII would punish "Quisling" students with two or three years in prison after the war. This youth joined the party at the height of German power, as he thought Germany would win and that he could best advance himself in his profession as a member of the Quisling Party.

Ukrainian Disillusioned

A Ukrainian student from Lemberg, who was a member of a secret Ukrainian organization seeking to overthrow the Polish Government, said he had hoped the Germans would establish a free, independent Ukraine. He was greatly shocked by the Germans' treatment of the Ukrainians, but said it was too late for him to shift his allegiance to Russia.

Many foreign students who went to German as "Quislings" to study were cured by conditions inside Germany by constant terror of the Gestapo, and by lack of the most elementary freedom. One Norwegian said he would quit the Quisling Party if Germany won the war, but if Germany lost, he would not want to desert his comrades.

German universities, like German industries and German farms, have suffered from an invasion of foreigners in recent years. More than half of the students are foreigners, chiefly Bulgarians, Rumanians, and Turks, with a strong sprinkling of Norwegian, Danish, Czech, Ukrainian, Slovakian, Serbian and Croation "Quislings."

In the Trade Institute of Vienna 55 per cent of the enrolees are foreigners. In the Berlin Technical University the total is more than 60 per cent.

Hitler's Plan Fails

This is the anticlimax to Hitler's revolutionary reorganization of academic life to make the universities express the "German spirit" and to serve German interests. Not only do the foreigners not fit the German theory of "pure blood learning," but those who can go back to their countries after the war will give Germany stiff industrial competition.

Foreign students, even those who are not "Quislings," show little interest in agitating against the German Government or trying to teach the Germans better ideas. As a rule, they form social groups of their own and don't mix with the Germans, as the Germans take a superior attitude, regarding themselves as hosts and teachers of inferior foreigners.

The general run of the Austrian students in Vienna also takes a passive attitude toward the Government and shows none of the revolutionary enthusiasm often believed characteristic of students. Many of them never heard of the "revolt" of the Munich students or regard it as a "hopeless undertaking"

Students in Vienna

A discussion of comradeship would be essential to any student action in Vienna, but difficulties of living and the isolation of each student by rooming conditions prevent them from forming friendly groups.

Most of the students are undernourished. No stockings, socks, or other textiles have been distributed for more than a year, so the students must spend much of their time mending old things.

Fear of being sent to the front has prevented most students from expressing anti-Nazi sentiments. Moreover, the recent "total" mobilization decree of Dr. Joseph Goebbels "weeded out" many more German students, so that chiefly wounded soldiers and women students remain. Many girls have been studying to avoid war duties. Thus in one course for the study of foreign peoples preparatory to a diplomatic or other government career, 90 per cent were girls. However, as they never intended to follow such careers, most of them recently were put into factories.

Teaching Situation

A shortage of professors in Vienna exists, but it is not too bad, as most professors are too old for military service and also for practical studies such as economics, factory management, etc. Men active in business and industry go to the University or Commercial Institute to hold lectures. In the Vienna Commercial Institute, there are no regular professors for economics, only assistants.

In the University, the Medical and Engineering School faculties are overcrowded due to the Government's need of doctors and engineers for the war. Students join these faculties to avoid war service. In the past, soldiers have been ordered from the front to continue medical and engineering studies. At the lecture rooms, a crowd stands outside the doors to listen. In seminars which are supposed to be small discussion groups, often 200 are present. In villages, the shortage of teachers is acute.

Lowered standards are typical of all German universities and schools. One industrialist stated he had to institute special courses for his apprentices to teach them fundamentals they should have learned in school. Schools and universities open three weeks late and close three weeks early. Special entrance examinations now require only six months' preparation to permit wounded soldiers to enter universities. Also lower-class persons enter, due to an abundance of money and lack of civilian goods.

Argentines View Anglo-American Policy in Dual Role

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile — The Argentine nationalist dictatorship is exerting itself in many ways; and especially through the formally lifted but informally effective censorship, to split the Anglo-American front on nonrecognition and sanctions issues.

Inferentially, the Farrell regime has deprecated propaganda against the United States. Nonetheless, Argentines are being encouraged to think there is a great difference between the British and American viewpoints regarding their country's policies. Scanning the daily newspapers of Buenos Aires, one would imagine that the whole of the British press is up in arms against a browbeating policy of the American State Department, that Argentina is emerging as the champion of the rights of southern Latin states and that Secretary Hull's attitude has little backing in his own country.

The explanation is simple. Argentine readers are, practically speaking, receiving the comments of only one British source—that of financial interests who are alarmed at the sanctions and even over the continued absence of protective diplomacy in Buenos Aires.

If other comments are dispatched from London, only a negligible few reach the Argentine reader. To a certain extent this is equally true of opinions expressed in the North and South American newspapers. It is chiefly those favorable to Argentina and critical of Washington which are published.

Argentine Influence

The Argentine authorities, to no inconsiderable extent, have succeeded in working up a feeling among various classes, that the British Government, because of England's meat imports, and British business, because of its $500,000,000 investments, have their own policy, which differs from that of Washington. Whether this feeling will endure or can be exploited remains to be seen.

Many of the formalities of Argentine censorship have been abolished, but the fear of official reprisals is genuine and deep. There is no escaping the wrath of the dictators. This applies to foreign news agencies as well as to national newspapers. It is a fairly safe conclusion to draw that agencies with local service contracts do not care to risk loss of these by excessive annoyance of sensitive governments, especially dictatorships with their own methods of punishment. Some adverse opinions are brought to Argentina but not a representative quantity of selection.

This is an aspect of the Argentine news situation which cannot lightly be dismissed. It also raises a broader issue for international democracy, and that is whether commercialized dissemination of foreign news can operate to the advantage of muzzled peoples.

London's financial-section criticism of Washington's attitude toward Buenos Aires appears to be well organized and seldom fails to be transmitted to South America. Moreover, "speculative" stories have been carried which have not improved Anglo-American relationships on the spot. On the other hand, it has been observed here that journalistic critics of the Roosevelt Administration, when expressing views helpful to the Argentine dictatorship cause, also obtain publicity.

The Farrel regime appears to place great store by the London financial attitude and, although there are few or no official contacts, there always are British or Anglo-Argentine businessmen at hand to carry on a discussion with the Argentine authorities. Through its long-established colony and trade, Britain always can call upon a number of unofficial ambassadors to "hold the fort." Only recently Sir Montague Eddy, a railway magnate, arrived in Buenos Aires on business. This business must of necessity involve talks with high officials of the Farrell regime.

It was undoubtedly an appeasement gesture of the Argentine Government to British vested interests when recently it issued a formal statement that neither national nor foreign capital "invested in the country will be expropriated except by negotiation or through legal channels."

Americans here, as they view the scene in Buenos Aires, are unanimous in their praise of the full and frank support of Premier Churchill and Foreign Minister Eden for the American continental attitude toward Argentina and in their appreciation of the fact that Argentine beef is essential to cover British civil and military requirements. They are suspicious, however, of the parallel appeasement policy of certain sections of British investment finance, especially after the lessons provided by totalitarian nationalism in Europe and Asia.

Postwar Democracy: Ideal or Fact?

Today and the Problems of the Peace ..... ***By Homer Metz***

The News:

PARIS, Sept. 5—Gen. Charles de Gaulle said here that he hoped a plebiscite would be held soon in liberated France to select a government to succeed his French Committee of National Liberation.

The Future:

Democracy means many things to many persons. Yet on one point all interpreters must agree: Democracy must give the governed a voice in the governing. Or as Lord Howard of Penrith has put it, "One of the fundamental requirements of democracy is that government should be an expression of the people's will."

The problem is how to give the fullest possible expression to the people's will.

The approaching end of the war is likely to see every nation, victor and vanquished alike, paying at least lip service to the ideal of self-government.

However, if each country has its own particular brand of democracy, the organizers of a just and lasting peace will find another formidable obstacle added to the many they must overcome. In 1939, for example, no two European states had identical electoral systems. Thus the people of one nation seldom were able to assess correctly the political and social opinions of the people of a neighboring land.

Identical Methods Proposed

Because of the manifest dangers in such a situation some political thinkers have urged that all democracies adopt similar methods of determining the wills and desires of their electorates.

But could the heterogeneous peoples of the world, with their differing stages of development and their varied political and social traditions, agree on even roughly comparable methods of election?

Many observers say no.

Many say yes.

In all probability, only the course of events will decide which is right.

Nevertheless, the problem of widely differing concepts of representative government is becoming increasingly recognized in both official and unofficial circles, and numerous suggestions for meeting it have been put forward.

Some authorities, for instance, urge that an international election commission be set up to supervise elections in all occupied and Axis-controlled countries, including Japan.

Supervision of Plebiscites Likely

It is possible that such a board will be established as part of the peace settlement, for it would be of inestimable value in overseeing the plebiscites on forms of government, on boundaries, and on similar questions that doubtless will follow hard upon the cessation of hostilities. But it is more likely to be a transitional than a permanent device.

It is doubtful whether many countries would be willing to surrender permanent control of their election machinery to an international body, on which they could be outvoted. And how would the commission be selected—by election or appointment?

Another imagination-capturing proposal, strongly backed by Wilson M. Southam of the Ottawa Citizen, John H. Humphreys of London, and other prominent persons on both sides of the Atlantic calls for the gradual adoption by all nations of the Hare System of Proportional Representation with the single transferable vote.

This is the system in use in Eire, in New York City, in Cambridge, Mass., and in many other parts of the world. Incidentally, it was also to have been used in electing the Constitutional Assembly for India, proposed in the rejected Cripps Plan.

How System Might Work

Most politically minded Americans and Britons are familiar with its principles, but in order to understand how it might work in Europe let us visualize a postwar election in mythical Ruritania, where Proportional Representation, or "PR," has not been adopted.

Georges Gregory, Conservative, Pavlo Pavlovitch, Moderate, and Ivan Ivansky, Radical, are running for Parliament in one province. Gregory gets 5,000 votes, Pavlovitch gets 4,000, and Ivansky 2,000. Gregory wins. The votes cast for Pavlovitch and Ivansky go into the wastebasket. The same thing happens in other provinces. Result: All the Conservatives are elected.

What's wrong with that?

Plenty, according to the champions of PR. There are 6,000 persons in the province who voted against Gregory and only 5,000 who voted for him. Result: the majority of voters who are Moderates and Radicals elected no one; ergo, they will have no direct representation in Parliament.

Under Proportional Representation, the individual Ruritanian voter would vote for all three candidates, listing a first choice, second choice, and so on. A traditionally Conservative voter might pick Gregory as his first choice, Pavlovitch as his second, and Ivansky as his third. Therefore, as soon as Gregory received a sufficient majority to elect, which in this case would be 3,670 votes, all remaining ballots would be counted for second choice and so on. While the Conservatives still might win a majority in the Ruritanian Parliament, all parties would be assured of representation in proportion to their strength.

Representation of All Groups

If all democracies employed this system, it is claimed, all shades of opinion would be fairly represented in the conclaves of the world and there never would be any mystery about the political inclinations of any group of voters.

Admittedly PR is an ingenious idea. Whether it is the key to democratic unity throughout the world remains to be seen.

In the meantime it can, with other plans, serve a highly useful purpose if it does nothing more than make people realize with Field Marshal Jan Christiaan Smuts that, "the machinery of democracy may call, and does call, for reform" if civilization is to continue to progress.

CAA Installs Devices to Aid Fliers Forced Down at Sea or Lost en Route

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (AP)—The Civil Aeronautics Administration has disclosed some operations of its electronic devices of search and guidance for transocean fliers, in announcing the establishment of the ninth regional office at Honolulu.

The new region comprises the territory of Hawaii and all of the Pacific Ocean not under the eighth region, which has headquarters in Alaska.

A similar air-rescue system will be installed at all overseas airway traffic-control stations now being established on other transocean air routes, the CAA said, using the methods and experience which have been "of such great value to the Air Forces." Its job is helping lost fliers locate themselves, and finding planes that have gone down.

The Administration said it had been operating a traffic-control center at Honolulu as a "partially secret service" for nearly a year, handling all aircraft westbound from California. The 2,200-mile California-Hawaii flight is the longest overwater hop on any commercial air line.

Installation of CAA equipment, the agency said, has shown pilots that "what was a desperate situation in the months before is now no more than a routine problem often easily solved by the coordination of CAA experience with range work, electronic devices, and all other possible aids to pilots in distress."

WMC Service Finds Jobs For 50,000 Vets a Month

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (AP)—The War Manpower Commission said that its veterans' employment service is finding new jobs for returning G. I. Joes at the rate of more than 50,000 a month and that placements total more than 500,000.

The agency has the responsibility of placing those veterans among 1,279,000 already back home who do not wish to return to their former employment or who did not have jobs when they entered the service. The program for returning veterans to their old jobs is administered by Selective Service.

Envoy Says Spain No Haven for Nazis

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (AP)—The Spanish regime of Generalissimo Francisco Franco, says its envoy here, "has nothing in common with National Socialism" and does not intend to provide a haven for Nazi and Fascist leaders.

Ambassador Juan Francisco de Cardenas issued this statement Sept. 3 in response to a Moscow radiocast of last week in which the Spanish people were urged to oust the Franco Government, which was accused of harboring Axis refugees.

The Spanish regime, the Ambassador said, "is essentially based on Christian principles" and therefore has no ties with the Nazis.

The Ambassador said that Axis agents and ships arriving in Spain have been interned immediately.

News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

Feathers Make Prairie Pictures In Hands of Mrs. Prokop

By Ida B. Alseth

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Fresh from the wind-swept prairies of the Middle West comes an art which, in its subject and composition, is so completely American that it is captivating the public interest. It is the work of Mrs. I. Bisek Prokop of Lidgerwood, N. D., and is marketed as the "Prairie Pictures." In fact, the work is so original that Mrs. Prokop was obliged to seek the passage of a special law by the state legislature to cover the making of her pictures on a commercial scale, for feathers are her chief medium.

Seeing beauty in the common things at hand, she makes use of them in the most unusual ways. Employing one of the most uncommon of art mediums, feather tips, she supplements them with common roadside weeds and prairie grasses, and creates lovely pictures through the correlation of color and design.

Uses Bright Plumage

The feather tips taken from the plumage of the Midwest's most colorful game birds—Chinese ringneck pheasants and the wild duck or even from barnyard fowls—are matched as to their jewel-like colors, as to their form and pattern, and are then arranged into many-petaled flower clusters in varying designs often touched up by a feather-tip bud or fragile butterfly wings. To enhance their realism and laciness, she may add a dainty spray of gaily colored June broom, quack or witch grass, an umbel of wild horseradish or garden dill for the flower sepals, or a stripped branch of field oats, all brought out more or less in relief by a softly blended hand airbrushed water color background which gives the study a markedly professional touch. Each picture is the product of the Dakota plains and is truly a prairie picture.

Began Making Gifts

Her art took this form as an outgrowth of the hobby of using simple materials at hand to make gifts for friends. First it was the geometric arrangement of the carefully-matched feathers of the pheasants placed under glass to make trays, and out of that grew the idea of using the feather tips for flower clusters in pictures—painting with feathers it might be called. An interested public produced a commercial demand; which brought Mrs. Prokop in contact with the state law, "The sale or barter of any part thereof of game birds including skin with plumage thereon of a protected game bird is prohibited."

Her pictures were placed under seizure by the State Game Warden, and not until she displayed them before the State Fish and Game Department was it convinced of their art value. It in turn helped her to lobby a bill through the legislature which provided for "pen-propagation of game stock for any use, which still gives the State complete and proper control, and which provides for State and interstate shipment which gives Federal protection"—and she again became a law-abiding citizen. She now has her own pens of pheasants and other fowls and after killing them has their skins treated so that the feathers remain intact to be taken as she needs them.

Sculpture Comes First

But the Prairie Pictures are the least important of her art work as far as Mrs. Prokop is concerned, for she is primarily a sculptress. Already two of her carvings are in the Lincoln Memorial building of the North Dakota State Museum—a bas-relief, "Daughters of Dakota," which was presented through the State Historical Society at the time of the observance of the State's 50th anniversary of statehood in 1939, and one of Gov. John Moses.

But her most ambitious project, now, is the one memorializing the North Dakota Indians in life-size bronze busts. When completed there are to be 15 figures—a man, a woman, and a child from each of the Indian tribes that originally inhabited the State. Already she has completed a Sioux child, a Cree boy, Sacagawea—the Lewis and Clark bird woman—a Mandan warrior, a Hidatsa and a Chippewa, while she is now seeking models among the Arikaras, the Gros Ventres, and a descendant of Sitting Bull.

North Dakota Clay

The figures are made of North Dakota clay, processed in hardening according to her own process, and are to be metallized with bronze or bronze over zinc when the metals are available after the war.

She has also done busts of Dr. H. L. Bolley, propagator of the rust-resistant flax, and Dr. L. R. Waldron, producer of several rust-resistant wheats—both of North Dakota Agricultural College, to which the busts were presented at commencement last spring through the sponsorship of the Greater North Dakota Association.

Mrs. Prokop, a native South Dakotan, born on the prairie, is proud of the fact that in all her art, the Prairie Pictures and the sculpturing, she uses not only North Dakota products, but North Dakota subjects.

Mrs. I. Bisek Prokop, a native North Dakotan, is shown in the upper picture with a display of her Prairie Pictures which she "paints" with feathers. In the lower picture she is at work sculpturing the head of a typical member of one of the North Dakota Indian tribes, all of which will be represented in a memorial project on which she is now at work.

British Women Keenly Interested In Temporary Postwar Homes

By Melita Spraggs

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

The British postwar home is beginning to emerge from official blueprints. The man and woman in the street are being given opportunities to approve the plans for this new home.

A model of the Portal house, mass-produced, prefabricated bungalow to tide over the 10-year period immediately after the war, has been visited by many hundreds of service men and women and civilians in London in recent weeks. They have expressed their views freely. They have made criticisms which in some cases have resulted in modifications by the architects.

Give Views Freely

John Citizen and more specially Mrs. Citizen have also given their views on the minimum requirements for permanent houses to be built by Local Authorities. A report just submitted to the Minister of Health by the Central Housing Advisory Committee is based on evidence from the public, and particularly from women's organizations. It was drawn up by a subcommittee on design of dwellings under the chairmanship of Lord Dudley.

The Committee stresses the fact that the housewife is the expert who knows the way a house is run and recommends she should be represented more often on Housing Committees of Local Authorities.

The Portal factory-built house, named after Lord Portal, Minister of Works, is designed as a temporary home for the 500,000 demobilized men and women and bombed-out families who will need accommodation immediately after the war.

The Local Authority is to own the house and issue a license for its possession. The Authority also decides when to end its existence as a dwelling place. Ten years is suggested as the maximum life of this house.

Production is to start as soon as manpower can be made available. After three months it is hoped to produce 2,500 a week.

The house is a square model of pressed steel, sheet steel and plywood, with an over-all area of 616 square feet as compared with 900 square feet suggested as the minimum area for permanent houses in the Dudley report.

Inside the temporary house are a small hall, bathroom, kitchen, living room, two equal-sized bedrooms, and lavatory. The smallness of the rooms was criticized by many visitors. The largest room, the sitting room, is 14 feet 3 inches by 10 feet; the two bedrooms are each 12 feet 6 inches by 10 feet, the kitchen 10 feet by 7 feet 3 inches. The Dudley Report suggests three bedrooms as the minimum for a permanent home and many mothers visiting the Portal home were of this opinion.

Want Ceilings Higher

The chief criticism however, seemed to be in regard to low ceilings, and the square, shedlike appearance. The architects have agreed to raise the height from 7 feet to 7 feet 6 inches and to think up some method of variation to relieve the monotony when the houses are built in long lines.

The second major criticism has also been met. It was in regard to lack of wash-day facilities. The water is heated from a stove in the lounge. There is also a supplementary electric heater in the kitchen for getting hot water when the lounge stove is not going. It is now proposed to install a gas-copper and wringer as part of the kitchen equipment. This is to form part of the unit along one side of the kitchen which already contains refrigerator, insulated vegetable cupboard, cooker, sink, with draining boards on top.

The kitchen table and ironing board, when out of use, can be folded into a wall. There is a composition floor. The walls and ceiling are of steel sheet, enameled and easy to clean. Space for crockery, cooking utensils, food, and vegetables is provided by large built-in cupboards. Either gas or electricity may be used for cooking and refrigeration. The tenant chooses when ordering the house. The kitchen is to have a back door leading to the garden.

The women visitors to the house were warm in their praise of the built-in cupboards which formed partitions dividing the bedrooms from living room and kitchen. The architects say that when full of clothes these would give sound insulation equal to an 11-inch cavity brick wall.

Need Storage Space

The smallness of the outside shed was criticized. It was suggested it should be enlarged to a utility room to take kindling wood, tools, children's toys, washing apparatus and other necessities.

The equipment supplied with the house, which so pleased the visitors, is probably well-known to the average American housewife, but it is new to British working-class houses.

When the scheme goes through, it will be the first time the wife of a British worker has been able to go into her home and there find the necessary tools—cooker, water heater, refrigerator, food cabinets, sitting-room stove, and cupboards for the bedrooms—all built in.

Joy of Her Jelly All in the Making

By Elizabeth Yates

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A row of glasses filled with bright red jelly was ranged on the window of Aunt Lucy's little sitting room.

"Did you make it yourself?" we asked, for this summer Aunt Lucy had rented her fine old home and was visiting a friend.

"'Course I made it!" she exclaimed. "You didn't think just being away from my own things would stop me when jelly time came around, did you?"

Then she told us the story and we listened in delight and wonder, for it was so rich with the flavor of New England life—simple, straightforward, adaptable.

The day before had been a heaven of a day, as Aunt Lucy put it, and the sight of wild barberry bushes hung with clusters of fruit stirred in her a great wanting to make some jelly. There was too much going on in the big kitchen for her to ask for even a little space on the stove so she set out down the old cow lane and fixed herself a fireplace against the stone wall—where the draft was good and the fire would be safe. Then she went to an abandoned apple orchard and picked up a bag full of Baldwins. The sugar she happened to have, having used her ration coupon earlier in the day.

"Whatever did you do for a kettle?" we asked.

"That almost got me," she admitted, then her smile flashed across her face, "but I remembered there was an old dump down the lane and in it I found the lower part of an agate double boiler. It held water, but after I gave it a good washing at the spring it didn't hold water. However, I wasn't going to give up then."

Ingenious Repairs

"What did you do?"

"Remembered having seen a rag drawn through such a hole," she said in her crisp, salty way, "so I fetched a piece of sheet and after I had drawn through yards of it I knew the kettle would hold. It was afternoon by then and I was ready.

"The lane was a lovely place in that mild misty atmosphere. It was one of the first fall days, but it had a spring feeling to it. A large flock of robins had been living for several days near the spring. They turned the place over to me for a few hours but stayed around in the tree tops, their weak chirrupings like a faint echo of their spring jubilee.

"I made a good fire and put the barberries on to cook in a little water while I got the apples ready. In a few minutes I heard the skins of the barberries bursting, as cranberries do in cooking. They needed mashing so I went back to the dump and found a glass bottle that served as a masher. Then the apples went in. Soon it was ready to pour into a cheesecloth bag, and the lower bar of the bar-way was a perfect place to hang the jelly bag to drain.

Five Tumblers and Fun

"Soon it came time for the measuring and boiling down. Everything went well until I started to pour the jelly into tumblers. There were a few cinders in it and I had no strainer. But there was a piece of screen wire handy that answered the purpose. And, you can see for yourselves, I've got five tumblers of clear, rich red jelly and such a good time making it!"

"It's beautiful, Aunt Lucy," we said, admiringly.

"Here's a glass for you," she held one out to us, "try it with that roast you're having tonight. And here's one for you to take back to Cousin Bess, and here—"

"But, Aunt Lucy," we interrupted, "you won't have any for yourself."

"Land sakes," she looked up at us in surprise, "you don't make jelly just to eat yourself. You make it to give to folks. I had my fun yesterday."

Handy Ideas for Your Kitchen Workshop

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A housewife who considers well the usefulness of her cooking utensils, also simplifies her work.

A colander can be used almost daily or scissors may play as important a part in cooking as a spoon or knife. And having two utensils of a kind is a time-saver. Often when a certain cooking utensil is sticky when needed or not the right size, a duplicate comes in handy. I keep two rubber scrapers, one for the dishes and one for removing batter, while two measuring cups are handy, one for liquid ingredients and one for dry. Two sets of measuring spoons have the same advantage as two measuring cups, as do two funnels, one with a large opening and one with a smaller opening. A funnel is an excellent device for holding an inverted angel cake pan in place when turned up-side-down if inserted into the tube of the pan. A very small egg beater is useful, too, for beating just one egg or a little cream in a cup.

These duplicate utensils will be indispensable once you've worked with them.

Does More Than Mash

An old wire potato masher plays an important part in my kitchen for I use it to decorate the top of a meat loaf. Then I garnish the top with strips of bacon, tomato and green pepper. The creases hold the moisture and prevent the top from drying. Try fluting the edge of your pie crust with a wire potato masher or mark the tops of icebox cookies, using it twice to make the pattern criss-crossed.

I use the cover of a glass baking dish as a kettle cover when steaming dumplings and puddings. This enables me to watch the progress of the cooking without removing the cover and allowing the steam to escape, thus causing dumplings to fall.

Get the scissor habit, you'll be surprised at the time they save you. In cutting dates they do the job in half the time it takes with a knife and for cutting marshmallows they are just right. I dip them in hot water every so often to make the job even easier and keep them from sticking. They are also handy for cutting bits of parsley directly into soup, for cutting pimento into desired shapes, for cutting lettuce and chipped beef. A single rounded stroke of the scissors removes that dark line from shrimps without breaking the meat.

Brushes Useful

A collection of brushes is indispensable. I always have four in use at once. I hang them at the sink and have worked out a system for getting the longest possible service out of each. The first is for celery, second for other fairly clean vegetables such as potatoes and carrots which have more dirt on them, the third for cleaning up the sink, and the fourth for cleaning the gas stove burners. When I find a brush getting dark or worn I move-it-up-a-peg, each brush progressing through the four steps. I put cup hooks in the handles of the brushes so that when two are hung on the same nail the under one can be removed without disturbing the other one.

I always use another one of these brushes for washing dishes. The brush holds its stiffness and scrubbing quality admirably against the wilting effect of hot water, and by using the little brush to fish up silverware out of the scalding water it also assures quick hot drying.

I keep a colander in the sink when I am peeling potatoes or other vegetables, and let the peelings drop down into it. Then they are emptied right into the garbage without any bother. Again, when rinsing off dirty dinner plates, the colander is placed directly under the faucet so that as each plate is rinsed any refuse left on it likewise goes in. I let it drain a few minutes while I go on washing the dishes and then it is ready to empty into the garbage receptacle.

Improvised Steamer

If you haven't a large steamer, just put a few inches of water in your roaster and place either individual molds or one large pudding mold on the perforated trivet. All you have to do then is to cover and it will steam beautifully. And if you don't want to heat the oven and should be cooking just one baked potato for one person you can do the job quickly on top of the stove. I place a smaller lid from some other container inside a one-pound size tin can, and on this I place the potato which has been rubbed with saltless grease and pricked to make it nice and mealy. I put the lid to the can on tightly and in 30 to 40 minutes the potato will be done, using only a low flame.

Have you ever tried using a wire egg beater to lift deep fried foods out of the fat, especially if you don't happen to have one of the baskets made for that purpose? It won't tear your French fried potatoes or croquettes as a fork will, yet it drains perfectly and you get the food out faster.

I have a putty knife, which I keep in my kitchen table drawer, with other knives, can opener and other cooking equipment. It is one with a fairly pliable blade. I use it for turning foods in a flat-bottomed pan. It works much better than a round-tipped spatula. I use it for lifting, scraping and even cutting certain foods. I just couldn't keep house without it.

M. R.

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Read and Remembered—

By Helen Henley

Date Recipes, Compiled by May Sowles Metzler. (Valerie Jean Date Shop, Thermal, California.)

The purpose of this booklet undoubtedly is to increase the sales of the Coachella Valley Dates sold by the Valerie Jean Date Shop—and the recipes it presents sound so delicious that it's a pretty certain guess the booklet does its job in a thoroughly satisfactory manner. Some of the recipes require no sugar at all. Just reading most of them makes you want a taste right now!

Enjoy Your House Plants, by Dorothy H. Jenkins and Helen Van Pelt Wilson. (M. Barrows & Co., Inc. $2.50.)

We think that gardens, whether indoors or out, are something like pets: to a detached observer they may seem more trouble than they're worth, but once they take a firm hold on your heart, they reward every effort ten-fold. This book minces no words; it makes plain that house plants require faithful care if they are to thrive. Yet the authors have managed to convey in every page the deep pleasure that comes from planning and caring intelligently for an indoor garden. Well-planned window gardens like the ones illustrated in this book, can enhance the individuality of almost any decorative scheme. Incidentally, the illustrations are like the gorgeous pictures in the cookbook—they make you want to "try the recipe" to see if you can make it come out as beautifully!

Fun with Your Child, by Mary A. Mapes. (Howell, Soskin, Publishers, Inc. $2.50.)

Here are some practical ideas for helping a child develop his abilities through play. Some pages are devoted to the ill child but these describe many pastimes which might well interest any child when it is desirable to draw him from boisterous play to quieter activity. Some of the diversions need cooperation from mother and may well lead her to happy new discoveries of ways to have fun with her child.

Old Wedgwood. A Review for Collectors of Early English Ceramics, Particularly Old Wedgwood Ware, published annually by the Wedgwood Club, by Jean Gorely, Secretary. (Wellesley Press, Inc. Order from Jean Gorely, Wellesley Hills 82, Mass. $1.50.)

This tenth number of Old Wedgwood, presenting a digest of subjects discussed at meetings of the Wedgwood Club and showing some excellent illustrations of Wedgwood, will warm the heart of any true collector. Boasting an international membership, the Wedgwood Club obviously holds the lively interest of its members far and near. This latest edition of Old Wedgwood should appeal to anyone for whom Wedgwood has more than passing charm.

Now It Holds Flowers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Tucked away on the top shelf of the china closet had been for many years two lovely old silver cake baskets. They had once graced Grandmother's supper table, bearing slices of rich fruit cake on a lace doily. While cleaning the closet one day, it occurred to me that there ought to be some modern use for such decorative pieces—containers for flowers or fruit, perhaps. One was much deeper than the other and, after they had been cleaned and polished, I experimented a bit.

In the deeper one was placed a flower holder and an arrangement of annual delphinium in blue, white and rose, with plenty of its own feathery foliage. I was delighted with the result. Of course other flowers could be used, as the silver provides a perfect background for any color combination. I left the handle raised, as I liked it better that way; but it can be folded close to the basket, if desired, where it is hardly visible.

On the shallow server, I tried an arrangement of fruit. Again, any combination available can be used. Because I happened to have them on hand, I used peaches, oranges, pears, a lemon, and some grapes—the last-named dropping gracefully over the edge. Here and there I tucked a small spray of pear leaves for accent. The effect was charming, and I rejoice to have found an acceptable use for these old pieces.

E. M. E.

Hull Defends New Appointees And Dumbarton Oaks Secrecy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5—Secretary of State Cordell Hull, fed up today with growing criticism of recent Democratic appointments and with attacks on the secrecy policy pursued at the Dumbarton Oaks security conference, devoted a full hour interspersed with personal reminiscences to:

1. Explaining that it had been his understanding ever since the appointment last April of Ambassador William Phillips as Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's political adviser that it was only temporary and he would resign this September. He denied again that the British had ever suggested that Mr. Phillips was persona non grata because of his candid criticism of Britain's Indian policy.

2. Justifying the appointments of Robert Murphy as political adviser on Germany to General Eisenhower and the appointment of Samuel Reber as political adviser to the American General in connection with the French civil situation.

Denouncing two or three editors for pouncing on the State Department for these appointments, Mr. Hull disclosed that in Mr. Reber's case the appointment was made at the request of the military. He paid high tribute to the ability of both men, giving Mr. Murphy credit according to military reports for saving the lives of 16,000 Americans through his dealings with Admiral Darlan, and saying of Mr. Reber that no more capable person belonged to this country's Foreign Service.

Dangers of Publicity

3. Discussing the reasons why despite his personal approval of full news coverage of important events more harm than good would come of publicizing the ephemeral differences of the conferees at Dumbarton Oaks. He related a couple of experiences of his own in one of which secret agreements had leaked and in the other where lack of secrecy would have destroyed a conference. Despite the willingness of critics to attack the State Department he said it must be remembered that this is not an American conference, but a tri-partite parley and the other nations have something to say.

The Secretary's defense of the Murphy and Reber appointments were touched off by a particularly critical editorial in the Washington Post today which attacked the two men as State Department appointees rather than Eisenhower choices. The Secretary permitted a lengthy defense of the two men to be quoted. He said in part that only to those who would "condemn rather than commend" the Murphy-Reber appointments were "intriguing." Mr. Reber was specifically requested by the military authorities for his post, Mr. Hull said, whereas Mr. Murphy's appointment had the President's and the military's approval.

"Mr. Murphy," the Secretary said, "was the leader in the movement that saved North Africa from German occupation, and kept Mediterranean bases out of German hands, thus paving the way for the American, North African, expedition." And yet, Mr. Hull added, "he is severely criticized by a few."

Other Nations at Parley

In answer to an earnest request from one correspondent that the veil of secrecy that hangs over Dumbarton Oaks be lifted, Mr. Hull reviewed the history of negotiations and conferencees that would lead to the establishment of a postwar security organization. His discussions with congressmen and with outstanding people of the country, he said, was exploratory.

While hoping for closer ties between Dumbarton Oaks and the correspondents covering the parley, he reminded his press conference that the United States wasn't running the conference, that there was always two sides to this secrecy question, and added that some governments wouldn't talk if preliminary exchanges couldn't be carried on privately. When agreements have developed further he promised they would be referred to other governments and made public.

Mr. Hull recalled how in his Congressman days Ways and Means Committee Members swore themselves to secrecy on their decision to put sugar on the free list for they knew that a storm would break and the sugar lobby be on their necks if the news got out. He had hardly got back to his hotel, he said when a correspondent reported he know the decision.

The Secretary then related how only by keeping things under cover we were able to salvage unity from the Lima conference some years ago. He told how the gathering was becoming chaotic what with jealousies and sabotaging. For a week, he added, he quietly worked mending the trouble so that by the eighth day a solution was in sight.

Finnish Mission to Moscow To Negotiate Peace Terms

LONDON, Sept. 5 (AP)—A Finnish mission will depart for Moscow tomorrow, the Berlin Radio said today, to negotiate peace terms under the armistice which ended hostilities on the Finnish-Russian front yesterday.

Premier Hantii Hackzell and Foreign Minister C. J. A. Enckell are expected to head the mission, which will consist of about 10 members, Berlin declared.

The radiocast made no reference to the disposition of German troops stationed in Finland. Dispatches from Stockholm last night quoted Finnish sources there as saying Nazi forces scattered throughout the southern part of the country were expected to begin withdrawing today.

This source estimated there probably were three German divisions in southern Finland, despite reports of gradual withdrawals from that area.

The situation in northern Finland remained obscure, although there were reports in Sweden that the Germans were withdrawing via northern Norway.

Under the terms of the armistice, Finland gave Germany until Sept. 15 to evacuate all its forces. Those remaining in Finland after that date will be disarmed and interned, the Helsinki Government said.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

England

Buckinghamshire

High Wycombe: Town Hall, 7 p. m., Oct. 17.

London

London (Ninth Church): Church Edifice, Marsham Street, Westminster, S. W. 1, 1:10 p. m., Oct. 26.

Northumberland

Newcastle-on-Tyne (First Church): The City Hall, Northumberland Road, 6:30 p. m., Oct. 9.

Surrey

Godalming: Church Building, Ockford Road, 3:15 p. m., Oct. 18.

Sussex

Worthing (First Church): Church Edifice, Broadwater Road, 3 p. m., Oct. 27.

Scotland

Dunbartonshire

Helensburgh: Victoria Hall, 7:15 p. m., Oct. 6.

United States

California

Bakersfield: Church Edifice, Eighteenth and C Streets, 8 p. m., Sept. 12.
Los Angeles (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 7107 Hollywood Boulevard, 8 p. m., Sept. 11.
Orinda: Church Edifice, 100 Orinda Highway, 3 p. m., Sept. 10.
Redlands: The Redlands Bowl, 7:30 p. m., Sept. 10.
Sacramento (First Church): Sacramento Memorial Auditorium, 8 p. m., Sept. 13.
San Francisco (Third Church): Church Edifice, 1250 Haight Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 13.

Illinois

Bloomington: Church Auditorium, 8 p. m., Sept. 14.
Chicago (Tenth Church): Church Auditorium, 5440 South Blackstone Avenue, 8 p. m., Sept. 13.
Chicago (Seventeenth Church): Orchestra Hall, 3:30 p. m., Sept. 10.

Indiana

Indianapolis (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, College Avenue and Sixty-second Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 12.

Iowa

Davenport: Orpheum Theater, 11:30 a. m., and Church Auditorium, Kirkwood Boulevard and Grand Avenue, 8 p. m., Sept. 13.
Fort Dodge: Church Edifice, Sixth Avenue, North and Twelfth Street, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 13.

Kansas

Lawrence: Congregational Church, 925 Vermont Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 11.
Salina: Church Edifice, Eighth and Mulberry, 3 p. m., Sept. 10.

Maryland

Chevy Chase: Woman's Club, Connecticut Avenue and Dunlop Street, 8:30 p. m., Sept. 12.

Michigan

South Haven: Central School, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 8.

Minnesota

Minneapolis (Third Church): Church Edifice, Lagoon and Holmes, South, 8 p. m., Sept. 12 and 14.

Missouri

Joplin (First Church): Senior High School Auditorium, Eighth and Wall Streets, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 12.
Kansas City (Seventh Church): Church Edifice, Forty-seventh and Pennsylvania, 8 p. m., Sept. 11.

New Hampshire

Keene: Unitarian Church, Washington Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 15.

New York

Batavia: Presbyterian Chapel, Liberty Street, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 14.
Cortland: First Methodist Church, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 11.
Dunkirk: Dunkirk High School, 8 p. m., Sept. 15.
Hamburg: Grade School Auditorium, Union Street, 3:15 p. m., Sept. 10.
Millerton: Millerton High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Sept. 10.
New York (First Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West at Ninety-sixth Street, 3 p. m., Sept. 10. Radiocast Station WQXR, 1560 kilocycles.
New York (Second Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Sixty-eighth Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 14.
Ossining: Church Auditorium, 8 p. m., Sept. 14.

Ohio

Hamilton: Church Edifice, 7172 North Second Street, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 11.
Washington Court House: Washington High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Sept. 10.

Pennsylvania

Lansdale: Lansdale Theater, Maine Street and Towamencin Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 11.
York: William Penn Senior High School, 8:30 p. m., Sept. 8.

Wisconsin

Baraboo: High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Sept. 10.
La Crosse: State Teachers' College, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 11.
Milwaukee (Third Church): Church Edifice, 2915 North Sherman Boulevard, 8 p. m., Sept. 15.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts: 10:45 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, on Sept. 17, Oct. 1, 15, 29.
Worcester—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAAB, 1440kc, on Sept. 24.
Worcester—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAAB, 1440kc, on Oct. 22.

Eastern States

New York

New York—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WQXR, 1560kc, on Sept. 17.

Virginia

Richmond—First Church of Christ, Scientist 11 a. m., WMBG, on Sept. 10, 17, 24.

Central States

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on Sept. 17, Oct. 1, 15.

Pacific Coast

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m. KFOX, 1280kc, on Sept. 17, Oct. 1, 15, 29.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m. KRSC, 1150kc, on Sept. 17, Oct. 1, 15, 29.

Canada

Toronto

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, on Sept. 17, Oct. 1, 15, 29.

Manitoba

Winnipeg—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CWT, Station CKY, 990kc, on Sept. 10.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KOMB, 940kc, on Sept. 17, Oct. 15.

New York Yankees Assume Familiar Position at Head of American League

Golf Seen As Major Sport By Corcoran

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 5 (AP)—Toledo's Byron Nelson added $2,400 to his record year's War Bond winnings today while P. G. A. Tournament Manager Fred Corcoran counted another house and concluded golf "definitely has arrived as a spectator sport."

Nelson fattened his purse by capturing first honors in the $10,000 Nashville invitation at Richland Club, firing a 15-under-par 269 to beat out his perennial rival, Harold (Jug) McSpaden of Philadelphia, by a single stroke.

Move to Texas

From here Nelson, McSpaden and the boys move to Texas for the Dallas open, starting Thursday, and for the final lap of what Corcoran says is by far the most successful year in the history of professional golf.

"We will play to a half million people before the year is out," the P. G. A. Manager asserted, "and purses will total around $300,000 in Bonds."

"Golf now has emerged as a major spectator sport to be compared with baseball, football, and basketball. Tell me, how many major league ball clubs will draw 500,000 this year?"

Corcoran said Nelson's War Bond winnings, now $36,667 in maturity value, probably will hit $50,000 this season. "And the other boys are profiting from bigger crowds and bigger purses," he added.

Scoring Spreed

After a scoring spree during the first two days that left him in a position to crack Craig Wood's 72-hole scoring record of 264, Lord Byron's game cooled a bit yesterday and he wound up with a 68 and 70 for his last two rounds. Par is 71.

At that, he is 53 strokes under par for his last three tournaments.

McSpaden picked up four strokes on the pace-setter by firing a 66-68 on the final 36 holes.

Bob Hamilton of Evansville, Ind., the P. G. A. champion who was only three strokes back going into the last day, came in with 71-68 for a total of 273 and third place. Gene Kunes of Philadelphia finished fast to gain fourth place with 274.

Doerr Heads Home Still in Command Of American Race

NEW YORK, Sept. 5 (AP)—Bobby Doerr turned in his Boston uniform and headed home to join the Army, leaving the American League hitting race to teammates Pete Fox and Bob Johnson during the past week, as Dixie Walker of Brooklyn moved out nine points in front of Stan Musial of St. Louis in the National derby.

Doerr, although no longer with the Sox and scheduled for Army induction Sept. 19, could win the title on his .325 mark, as he had been at bat the required 400 times with plenty to spare. Fox was only a point back at .324 in averages, including the Labor Day double-headers, and Johnson was third at .322. Lou Boudreau of Cleveland at .319 and George Stirnweiss of the Yankees at .318 were the other leading contenders.

Walker clipped out 13 hits in 28 at bats to move past Musial and post a robust .360 mark to .351 by the 1943 champ. Joe Medwick of New York held third without a gain or loss at .343 followed by Johnny Hopp of the Cards at .334 and Phil Weintraub of the Giants at .321. Both Medwick and Weintraub were sidelined by injuries.

The 10 leading batsmen:

American League

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	P.C.
Doerr, Boston	125	468	93	152	.325
Fox, Boston	107	439	64	142	.324
Johnson, Boston	123	441	96	142	.322
Boudreau, Cleveland	128	499	79	159	.319
Stirnweiss, New York	133	557	109	177	.318
Siebert, Philadelphia	112	394	47	123	.312
Higgins, Detroit	123	446	58	138	.309
Byrnes, St. Louis	109	340	55	105	.309
Spence, Washington	133	513	69	156	.304
Stephens, St. Louis	123	479	83	145	.303

National League

Walker, Brooklyn	125	455	70	164	.360
Musial, St. Louis	129	502	100	176	.351
Medwick, New York	115	443	62	152	.343
Hopp, St. Louis	114	434	97	145	.334
Weintraub, New York	97	333	52	107	.321
Galan, Brooklyn	130	486	83	151	.310
Holmes, Boston	133	550	78	169	.307
McCormick, Cincinnati	124	475	63	146	.307
Russell, Pittsburgh	128	480	89	147	.306
Sanders, St. Louis	126	494	77	150	.304

National League

Games Behind		Won	Lost	P.C.	Games to Play
	St. Louis	92	34	.730	28
16½	Pittsburgh	76	51	.598	28
22½	Cincinnati	68	55	.553	31
33½	Chicago	58	67	.464	29
35	New York	59	71	.454	24
40½	Boston	54	77	.412	23
41½	Brooklyn	53	78	.405	23
42½	Philadelphia	50	77	.394	27

Results Sept. 4

Brooklyn 4, Boston 1.
Brooklyn 6, Boston 4.
New York 7, Philadelphia 0.
Philadelphia 14, New York 8.
Chicago 6, Pittsburgh 3.
Pittsburgh 4, Chicago 3. (6 inns.)
St. Louis 3, Cincinnati 0.
Second game postponed.

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Flowers for the Finalists

Associated Press

Three Times National Champion

Pauline Betz of Los Angeles is shown here with the trophy emblematic of the women's national singles tennis championship, which she won for third successive year at Forest Hills, N. Y., Sept. 3. With her at right is Margaret Osborne of San Francisco, whom Miss Betz defeated in final round.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Doerr Calls Gordon Greatest

Before heading West to join the Army, Bobby Doerr talked about that popular prewar topic, Gordon vs. Doerr. Whenever the Red Sox and Yankees clashed, the boys in press row would get out their typewriters and weigh the merits of the American League's leading second basemen.

"Sure, we used to kid one another about that," Doerr told me. "We've always been good friends. When the Red Sox went into New York, I'd spend a lot of time with Joe and his wife, and he did the same with my wife and I when the Yankees came to Boston.

Praises Gordon

"How do I feel about it? Well—and this is on the level—I'd be satisfied to carry Joe's glove," Bobby continued. "He's the greatest second sacker I ever saw. He can go and get balls two and sometimes three steps closer to second base than I can, and after he gets the ball he can throw you out. You see second basemen sometimes make great stops behind the bag, but how often do they get the man at first base? Gordon could do it.

"Gerry Priddy told me once that Gordon would sometimes take two or three steps in one direction before the pitcher had even delivered the ball to the plate," the Red Sox star went on. "Joe could anticipate what the hitter was going to do."

That all sounded very complimentary to Gordon, but how could any ball player actually anticipate where a ball would be hit?

Great Jump

"Well," Doerr replied, "he'd figure his pitcher and he's figure the hitter: He could see his catcher's sign, so he'd know what the pitcher was going to throw. And he'd try to figure where the batter was more apt to hit the pitch. So, he'd be moving in that direction, or at least leaning that way, before the ball ever got up to the plate. That's how Joe got such a great jump on the ball."

It was suggested at this point that if the Yankee star had anything on Boston's hero, the situation was reversed at the plate. Doerr this season is headed for the American League batting crown, and has a lifetime big league average well over that of Gordon.

"Well, don't forget that Joe would have had a better looking average if he'd played his home games at Fenway Park, as I do," Bobby remarked modestly. "Remember, Yankee Stadium has always been a tough park for right-handed hitters. Joe would have bounced a few off this left field wall. He hit a ball pretty hard."

Blanton's Curve

Doerr still gets a chuckle out of the first time he ever faced a big league pitcher. He didn't see a big league contest until reaching the Red Sox, but he played in a couple of exhibition games on the West coast before moving East to join the local outfit.

"I remember playing in an exhibition game one winter," Bobby recalled, "and Cy Blanton, then with the Pirates, was pitching against us. He struck me out three times with a curve ball that started up here and broke down here, and I got to wondering how in the world I'd ever be good enough to play in the big leagues."

Eddie Collins, himself a great second baseman, scouted Doerr.

"The Red Sox took options on George Myatt and myself," Bobby explained. "Eddie went to the coast to scout us and bought only me." Doerr paused a moment, then added: "He also talked with Ted Williams that trip and bought him the next year."

That makes two batting champs in two trips West for Eddie . . . if Bobby makes it this year. In golf that's known as par.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, Sept. 5 (AP)—It may be an exciting American League "race" to some folks, but from here the progress of the Browns, Yanks, Tigers, and Red Sox looks more like a quartet going down a narrow street, their arms around one another's shoulders, trying their best to keep from stepping off the sidewalk. . . . The reason you hear so little about big league baseballers in the Army is that there were so many complaints to the Inspector-General's Department about coddling athletes that public relations officers decided to clam up about the athletic feats of guys who are doing perfectly good and useful jobs on this side of the ocean. . . . The Compton (Calif.) College Publicity Dept. offers a photo of Coach "Cowboy" Joe Forbes diagramming a play to one of his top ranch hands, Lineman Carl Fennema. . . . Now if Joe could only teach those horses in the background to carry the ball.

* * *

Al Del Greco, Hackensack (N. J.) Bergen Record: After Trout and Newhouser finish their season with the Detroit Tigers, they can be hitched to a plow and feel right at home. That's how hard they've been worked.

* * *

Fresco Thompson, talkative pilot of the New Orleans Pelicans, tells this yarn on himself . . . When Fresco was playing for the Phillies, Uncle Charlie Moran, the umpire who achieved considerable fame as coach of the Centre College footballers when they were known as the Praying Colonels, called him out on a close play at the plate . . . Fresco let out a terrific beef, concluding: "You ought to quit umpiring, Moran. Go back to college and teach the boys some new prayers." "Okay," Moran replied, "Now that you've brought up the subject of religion, I suppose you go to the showers and baptize yourself. You're through for the day."

* * *

Notre Dame has come up with so many civilian football players this fall that about half the squad will reach New York the night before the Army game. The Navy section will arrive a few hours before game time.

* * *

The final of the station softball tournament at the Cherry Point, N. C., Marine Air Station wound up in a 13-inning tie, no runs, no hits, no errors for either team, with Corp. William O'Rourke of Waterford, N. Y., pitching for Aircraft Engineering Squadron 41 against Ph. Mate 3/C George Guyer of Rossville, Ga., for Squadron 44. These Engineers really engineered something . . . Lieut. Herky Mosley, former Alabama halfback, has just returned from England where he completed 30-odd missions as a Fortress pilot. His brother Russ, also a lieutenant and a Fortress pilot, is preparing to go overseas, while Norman, third of the left-halfback brothers from 'Bama, is on Bougainville.

American League

Games Behind		Won	Lost	P.C.	Games to Play
	New York	74	59	.556	21
½	St. Louis	73	59	.553	22
2½	Detroit	70	60	.538	24
3	Boston	71	62	.534	21
10	Cleveland	64	69	.481	21
12	Philadelphia	63	72	.467	19
12½	Chicago	60	70	.462	24
19½	Washington	55	79	.410	22

Results Sept. 4

Boston 11, Washington 7.
Washington 9, Boston 2.
New York 10, Philadelphia 0.
New York 14, Philadelphia 0.
Detroit 12, Chicago 2.
Chicago 6, Detroit 3.
Cleveland 6, St. Louis 4.
St. Louis 5, Cleveland 1.

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	W	L		W	L
Ryba	11	5	Terry	6	8
Bowman	11	6	O'Neill	6	10
Barrett	8	5	Hausmann	4	7
Dreisewerd	1	1	Woods	3	7
Cecil	2	3			

Braves

	W	L		W	L
[illegible]	1	0	Barrett	7	15
Aichinson	9	6	Javery	7	17
Andrews	13	13	Cardoni	9	6
Tobin	15	17	MacPherson	0	0
Hutchings	1	2			

Frank Parker Finally Wins US Net Crown

FOREST HILLS, N. Y., Sept. 5 (AP)—It took Frankie Parker 13 years to win the most important of all American tennis championships, but now that he has captured the men's singles title Frankie can boast that he's the only player who ever won all the major events but one.

Starting in 1931 when he won the national boys' title, Parker, now an Army sergeant stationed at Muroc Field in the California Desert, became junior champion, outdoors and indoors, clay courts champion, national indoor champion and men's doubles champion, a title won last year with Jack Kramer. He never tried for the mixed doubles crown.

Parker figured this was his year to win and he came through according to his expectations, sweeping past Billy Talbert, the Indianapolis electronics expert, 6—4, 3—6, 6—3, 6—3, in yesterday's final after he had disposed of the 1940 champion, Lieut. Don McNeill of the Navy, in the semifinal round.

"I felt better about this tournament than I ever did before," Frankie explained. "I never have lost to Talbert or McNeill and I had won three out of four from Pancho Segura.

"I didn't enter the doubles this year because I wanted to concentrate on singles, and I think it paid off."

The doubles title went to McNeill and Aviation Cadet Robert Falkenburg. All the other crowns remained in the hands of the 1943 winners. Pauline Betz of Los Angeles took the women's title for the third time Sunday. Margaret Osborne of San Francisco, singles runner-up, teamed with Louise Brough of Santa Monica, Calif., to retain the women's doubles title, and with Talbert to keep the mixed doubles crown yesterday.

The Osborne-Brough team defeated Miss Betz and Doris Hart at Miami, Fla., 4-6, 6-4, 6-3 and Miss Osborne and Talbert whipped Dorothy Bundy of Santa Monica, Calif., and McNeil, 6-2, 6-3.

Explaining his good condition and the steadiness that enabled him to take points in the long rallies, although he earned only 28 on placements, Parker said he had worked out under a 120-degree sun at his desert camp and topped off his preparations with five sessions against Don Budge in Los Angeles.

"They all thought I was off the beam at camp," he said. "But now maybe I'll get a lower bunk when I get back."

Bruins to Report In Quebec Oct. 14

Manager Art Ross of the Boston Bruins today announced that candidates for the 1944-45 Bruin hockey team will report at Quebec City on Saturday, Oct. 14.

Meanwhile Ross is planning to leave for Montreal tomorrow night for National Hockey League meetings Thursday and Friday. At Thursday's meeting the playing schedule for the winter will be drawn, and at Friday's semi-annual league affair, the question of Red Dutton's resignation from his position as Managing Director of the league will be taken up. Most of the Governors hope that Dutton can be persuaded to remain on the job for the winter. Dutton gave the pressure of his private contracting business in Calgary as the reason for his resignation.

Major League Leaders

By the Associated Press

American League

Batting—Doerr, Boston, .325.
Runs—Stirnweiss, New York, 108.
Runs Batted In—Stephens, St. Louis, 94.
Hits—Stirnweiss, New York, 177.
Doubles—Boudreau, Cleveland, 34.
Triples—Stirnweiss, New York, 15.
Home Runs—Etten, New York, 18.
Stolen Bases—Stirnweiss, New York, 49.
Pitching—Hughson, Boston, 18-5, .783.
Newhouser, Detroit, 22-8, .733.

National League

Batting—Walker, Brooklyn, .360.
Runs—Musial, St. Louis, 100.
Runs Batted In—Nicholson, Chicago, 105.
Hits—Musial, St. Louis, 176.
Doubles—Musial, St. Louis, 46.
Triples—Barrett, Pittsburgh, 18.
Home Runs—Nicholson, Chicago, 31.
Stolen Bases—Barrett, Pittsburgh, 22.
Pitching—Welks, St. Louis, 15-2, .882.

McCarthymen Pass Browns In Flag Race

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Memories of prewar baseball flashed across the nation's sports pages today. The Yankees are leading the American League.

Winning five straight from the Senators and Athletics while the Tigers, Red Sox and Browns were stumbling along at a .500 pace, Joe McCarthy's crew of Bombers slipped past the St. Louis club and regained the spot they have held so many times in the past.

The Browns had been in first place since May 31. Ball players felt that if anybody could catch them, it would be the Tigers with their pitching twins, Newhouser and Trout.

Beat Athletics

But today the Yankees are up there, and it may not be easy getting them out. Their pitching has been exceptionally good and a new batting power is beginning to assert itself. Note that yesterday they beat the Athletics, one of the hottest August clubs in baseball, 10-0 and 14-0. In view of the way the A's looked here against the Red Sox, Boston fans can appreciate what happened on the holiday in New York.

On Aug. 13 the Yankees were 9½ games off the Brownie pace. New York critics were writing them out of the pennant race. McCarthy had just dropped three out of four to the visiting St. Louis entry.

But immediately thereafter the fun began. The Yankees won 20 of their next 28 starts, roaring past the Red Sox, Tigers and, of course, the Browns.

Yanks Coming

Next with an opportunity to do something about the Yankee position are the Red Sox, who yesterday split a twin bill at Washington. New York visits Fenway Park for a week-end series which may shatter a few attendance marks for the Hub, judging by the demand for tickets. The two contenders play single games on Friday and Saturday and a doubleheader on Sunday.

This will be Joe Cronin's final series here this season. Following it he takes to the road, running out the schedule in the West. The Yankees, too, finish on western soil, which may in the end beat them. The Sox, meanwhile, enjoy an idle week, but probably will work out daily at Fenway.

The long week end locally was highlighted by the grand send-off the Fenway crowd gave Bobby Doerr on Sunday. When he walked to the plate for the last time in the ninth inning of the game with the A's, every fan in the park got to his feet and cheered and applauded for several minutes.

* * *

Briefs . . . No game in Boston until the Red Sox-Yankee series opener on Friday . . . The Braves disappointed better than 11,000 yesterday when they dropped a pair to the Dodgers . . . Some of the Braves, apparently, have reached the point where they are merely going through the motions, playing out the schedule . . . There was nothing the matter with them yesterday that a little hustle wouldn't have helped . . . The loss of Whitey Wietelmann for a few days has hurt them . . . Now that those Dodger youngsters are getting the feel of things, they are winning.

* * *

George Metkovich has a hitting streak of 21 games, believe it or not . . . This morning his average was up to .275, an increase of 40 points since the middle of July . . . Doerr holds the A. L. batting lead, but Johnson and Fox are very close . . . Fox sat in the press box at Braves Field yesterday . . . He should be ready for the Yankee series . . . Dixie Walker seems headed for the N. L. hitting crown, despite the competition he has been getting from young Stan Musial, the Cardinal speedster . . . Ben Chapman looked like a good pitcher in holding the Braves to three singles yesterday . . . He has a tantalizing slow ball.

Propaganda?

WEST CHESTER, Pa., Sept. 5 (AP)—National Football League teams take note—Coach Greasy Neale says members of the Philadelphia Eagles squad are just too big to fit into the outside jerseys worn by last year's players.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

Doerr	.325	Partee	.351
Fox	.324	Newsome	.251
Johnson	.322	McBride	.251
Tabor	.283	Cronin	.247
Bucher	.276	Culberson	.244
Metkovich	.275	Conroy	.233
Finney	.261	Lake	.222

Braves

Holmes	.308	Wietelmann	.232
Klutz	.281	Huston	.220
Macon	.280	Workman	.215
Masi	.275	Etchison	.207
Wright	.272	Hofferth	.190
Nieman	.265	Drews	.185
Phillips	.257		

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Here and There Around the Town

Football Returns to the Sports Pages

With the year rolling along into September, college football is beginning to hit the sports pages again. Squads at Harvard and Tufts have already been holding practices and will get the season under way, if only informally, when they meet at the Stadium a week from Saturday. Candidates for B. C.'s informal eleven reported today to Head Coach Moody Sarno at Alumni Field. The Eagles play their opener against Harvard in the Stadium Oct. 7 in a game which will end the Crimson's three-game season.

Elsewhere in New England Coach Earl Brown has been working with about 100 aspirants for the Dartmouth eleven and at Providence Coach Rip Engle has had Brown candidates out for a couple of weeks. Full schedules will be played by Holy Cross, Yale, Brown, Dartmouth, Connecticut, Tufts, Worcester Tech, Coast Guard Academy, and Bates.

Few experienced players will be available this fall, and most of the teams will be little better than college freshman outfits. As a result competition may be more even than a year ago when many teams were studded with transfer stars.

* * *

Meanwhile the pro Boston Yanks, eminently satisfied with their 14-0 game scrimmage victory over Lieut. Commander Jimmy Crowley's Sampson Naval Training Station outfit, were in Cleveland today, preparing for their exhibition tilt against the Rams in Municipal Stadium tomorrow night. From the Sampson game Coach Herb Kopf has practically settled on his starting line-up. In the backfield it will be George Cafego at quarterback, Dave Smukler at fullback, Bob Davis at tailback, and either Johnny O'Leary or Paul Sanders at wingback. The line will have Keith Ranspot and Joe Crowley at ends; Ed McGee and Ed Franco at tackles; Tom Hargrove and Vin Commisa at guards; and B. C.'s Walter Dubzinski at center.

* * *

M. I. T., skippered by Charley Bloomer and Dick Worrell, won the third annual Denmark Trophy invitation dinghy regatta on the Thames at New London Sunday when the Engineers came from behind to wipe out an early and seemingly insurmountable Coast Guard Academy lead. M. I. T.'s final point total was 121 to 115 for the servicemen. Harvard was third with 101 points, and Brown fourth with 99. George Beck, Danish Consul-General, presented the trophy to the Tech sailors. The trophy was awarded by Capt. Knud L. Hanson of the Danish training ship Danmark, which has been stationed at the Coast Guard Academy since the start of the war.

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Every Friday

Today's Closing Quotations on New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	8	62½	62	62½	
ACF-Brill Motor	18	9⅜	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
Adams Exp .15e	6	12⅛	12	12	
Addressog-Mult 1	6	22½	22	22½	+ ⅛
Air Reduction 1a	8	40	39¾	39¾	— ⅛
Alaska Juneau	30	7⅛	7	7	
Alleghany Corp	51	2½	2⅛	2⅛	
Alleghany pf	12	30½	29¼	29¼	— ¼
Alleg L Stl 1.05e	7	27⅞	27¼	27⅜	— ⅛
Allen Indust 3⅓g	4	15	14½	14½	— ⅛
Al Chem & Dye 6	1	151½	151½	151½	
Allied Mills 2a	11	32⅝	31⅛	31⅛	—1⅝
Allied Strs 1	10	20⅞	20½	20½	— ½
Allied Strs pf 5	1	101	101	101	
Allis Ch Mfg ¾e	6	39	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg pf 4	1	115	115	115	+ ½
Alpha P Cem ¾ae	1	23	23	23	+ ¾
Amal Leather	1	3½	3½	3½	— ¼
Amerada Pet 3	3	103¾	103¾	103¾	
Am Ag Ch D 1.20a	1	29¾	29½	29¾	— ⅛
Am Airlines 1½e	4	77¼	77	77¼	
Am Bank Note .80	11	22⅝	22	22	+ ⅛
Am Bosch ½e	7	17⅜	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
Am Brake Sh ¾ae	1	45	45	45	— ⅛
Am Cable & Rad	144	13⅜	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
Am Can 3	3	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜	— ⅛
Am Car & F 2½e	12	41⅜	40⅛	40⅛	— ⅛
Am C & F pf 5½ae	3	83½	83⅛	83⅛	— ⅜
Am Chain & C 2	1	26½	26⅜	26½	
Am Chicle 4a	100	121⅞	121⅞	121⅞	+1⅜
Am Colortype .45e	4	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅞
Am Crystal Sugar	8	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	
Am Crys S pf 6	10	105½	105½	105½	+ ¼
Am Distil	5	23½	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
Am Encaus Tiling	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Am Export L 2	3	28¾	28¼	28⅜	— ⅛
Am & For Pow	4	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
Am&FP 2pf	7	21½	20¾	20¾	— ⅞
Am&FP$7pf5¼k	2	95¼	94¼	94¼	—1
Am-Haw SS 2½e	1	36	36	36	— ⅛
Am Hide & Leath	7	5¾	5½	5½	— ⅛
Am Home Pr 2.40	2	71¼	71¼	71¼	— ¼
Am Internat .20e	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
Am Ice	33	7⅝	7⅜	7½	— ⅛
Am Ice pf 3e	1	78½	78½	78½	+1
Am Locomo ¾ae	16	19¾	19¼	19¼	— ⅜
Am M&Fdy .80	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅜
Am M&Met ½ae	16	11⅜	11⅛	11¼	+ ⅛
AmNewsCo 1.80	50	38	38	38	+ ⅛
Am Metal ¾ae	2	23	23	23	+ ¼
Am Pow & Lt	4	3	3	3	— ⅛
Am P&L $6 pf	18	57½	56½	56½	— ¾
Am P&L $5 pf	10	51¾	50	50	— ¾
Am Rad&St S .30e	61	12¾	12⅜	12½	— ⅛
Am R Mill .60e	6	15½	15¼	15¼	— ⅜
Am R Mpf 4½	160	73½	73	73	— ½
Am Seating	5	17¾	17¼	17¼	
Am Sh Bldg 2e	20	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
Am Smelt & R 2	15	39¾	39	39	— ¾
Am Smelt&Rpf7	20	159	159	159	+1¼
Am Stl Fdrs 2	11	25⅛	24½	24½	— ½
Am Stores 1	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅜
Am Sug Ref 2e	9	49½	49	49	— ½
Am Sugar pf 7	1	125¾	125¾	125¾	+ ¾
Am Sum Tob 1¼ae	2	28⅞	28¾	28¾	+ ⅛
Am Tel & Tel 9	22	163⅞	163¾	163¾	— ⅛
Am Tobacco 3a	2	71¾	71¾	71¾	— ¼
Am Tob B 3a	4	73¼	73	73¼	+ ¼
Am Tob pf 6	80	150	149¼	149⅜	— ⅝
Am Type Fdrs ½e	3	13⅛	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
Am Viscose 1¼ae	5	44¾	44⅛	44⅜	+ ⅛
Am Wat Wks	54	9¾	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
Am Woolen	11	8¼	8	8⅛	— ⅛
Am Wool pf 8k	5	86½	86	86⅛	— ⅝
A Zinc L & S	19	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
AnacondaCop 1⅓e	29	27¼	26½	26½	— ½
Andes Copper ¾ae	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	
AraconW&C½e	1	31	31	31	
Anchor H-G .45e	2	26⅝	26½	26½	— ⅛
APW Paper	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
Arch-Dan-M 2e	1	52	52	52	+ ½
Armour & Co	17	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
Armour pr pf 6k	3	92⅜	92¼	92⅜	— ⅛
ArmstrongCork¾ae	4	44½	44¼	44¼	—1
Arnold Const ½	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
Artloom Corp .30e	28	10½	10	10	— ⅛
Assd DryGoods¾ae	4	17⅛	17	17	— ⅛
Asso In pf 5	30	107	106¾	107	+ ½
Atch T&SF 4½e	23	66¾	66	66	— ⅞
Atch T & S pf 5	2	94¼	94	94¼	Sep 1
Atl Coast L 1½e	5	38⅞	38½	38½	— ⅜
Atl&G&W Indies 3g	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	Sep 1
Atl G&WIn pf2½ae	1	60	60	60	
Atl Refining 1e	10	30	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
Aut Ref pf 4	10	112	112	112	
Atlas Corp ½ae	4	14½	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
AtlasPowd 2¼ae	50	58¾	58	58	— ¾
Aust Nichols	3	10	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅜
Aust N prA3½k	40	74	74	74	
Aviation Corp .10e	54	5	4¾	4⅞	
Bald Loco ct ¾ae	31	23⅛	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio	36	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	12	15¾	15⅜	15⅜	— ¼
Bangor & Ar	3	11	10¾	10¾	— ¼
Barber Asph	7	24½	24	24	— ½
Barnsdall Oil .60	22	15¾	15½	15½	— ⅛
Bath Ir Wks 3e	6	45½	45⅜	45½	+ ⅛
Bayuk Cigars 1½	3	29	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅛
Beatrice Cr 1.70e	2	35¼	35	35¼	+ ¼
Beat Cr pf 4¼	30	108	108	108	
Beech Aircr 1g	7	10	9½	9½	— ⅛
Belding-Hem .80	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
Bell Aircr 1e	27	12⅛	11½	11½	— ⅛
Bendix Aviat 2½e	47	46½	45	45	— ⅞
Benef Ind Ln .60e	2	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
Best & Co 1.60a	2	39½	39½	39½	
Best Foods 1e	12	18⅞	18½	18½	— ⅛
Beth Steel 4½e	16	61⅜	60¾	60¾	— ½
Beth Steel pf 7	1	127⅞	122½	127⅞	— ⅝
Bigelow-Sanf1¼ae	4	50¾	50½	50½	
Black&Deck 1.60a	5	23¼	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
Blaw-Knox .30e	7	10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
Boeing Airplane 1e	7	14⅝	14½	14½	
BohmAl&Br 1¾e	3	51	50¾	50¾	— ¾
Bon Ami A 4	10	94	94	94	— ¾
Bon Ami B 2½	170	53½	52	52	—1
Bond Strs 2	7	43	43	43	+ ⅛
Bond Strs pf 4½	1	114½	114½	114½	+ ⅛
Borden Co 1.20e	9	31⅞	31⅝	31¾	— ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	8	41¾	40⅞	40½	— ⅛
Boston & Maine	1	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
BowerRBear 1½e	1	43½	43½	43½	+ ½
Braniff Airw .60	14	21⅛	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
Bridgeport Br 1	11	11½	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
Briggs Mfg 2	24	42⅞	41½	41⅝	— ⅞
Brewing Cp Am 2	1	51½	51½	51½	— ½
Bklyn Un Gas ¼ae	2	21½	20¾	21⅛	— ¼
Bristol-Myers1¼e	1	48	48	48	
Brown Shoe 2	1	44	44	44	+ ¼
Brunswick-Bal ¾ae	4	22¼	22	22	— ¼
Bucyrus-Erie .45e	38	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	
Budd Mfg	45	11¼	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg pf	720	205	204¾	205	
Budd Mfg$5pf5	110	69	67⅜	67⅜	— ⅞
Budd Wheel ¼ae	7	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
Bullard Co ½e	1	17⅞	17⅞	57⅞	— ⅛
Bulova Watch 2	1	40½	40½	40½	+ ½
Burl Mills 1.20e	4	32¾	32⅜	32⅜	
BurrAddMach.55e	17	14⅞	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
Bush Term ¼ae	6	6	57⅜	57⅜	— ⅛
Bush TB pf2¼ak	1200	48¾	48½	48½	+ ⅛
Butler Bros .45e	4	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
Butler Br pf 1½	1	31⅞	31⅜	31⅜	+ ⅛
Butte C & Z ¼g	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
Byers AM Co ¼e	5	14½	14¼	14¼	— ¼
Byers Am pf 7	20	81½	81½	81½	— ¼
Byron Jackson ⅜e	6	24⅞	24¼	24¼	— ⅜
Calif Pack 1½g	3	29⅛	28⅝	29⅛	— ⅛
Calif P pf 2½g	100	55¼	55¼	55¼	Sep 1
Callahan Z¼Lead	9	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Cal & Hecla .60e	4	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
Campbell Wy ¾ae	3	20½	20¼	20¼	— ¼
Can DryGAle ¾ae	18	31¾	31	31	— ⅛
Canad Pacific ⅓e	14	10¼	10	10	— ⅛
CarpenterStl 1¼ae	2	32	32	32	
Carriers&Gen .20	3	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
Case Jl Co ¾ae	5	37	37	37	
Caterpil Tractor 2	5	49⅛	48½	48½	—1
Celanese 1stpf4¼a	1	102¼	102¼	102¼	— ⅛
Celanese Cp 3-70f	10	36¾	36	36	— ¼
Celanese 7 pf 7	20	122½	122½	122½	+ ½
Celotex Corp ½g	6	14½	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
Cent Aguirre 1½g	10	22½	22¼	22¼	+ ⅛
Cent Foundry	2	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
Cent R R N J	2	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
Cent Violeta51¼ae	3	26¼	26	26	
Cerro de Pas 2¼ae	20	33½	33	33	— ½
Certain-teed Prod	61	7	6⅝	6¾	— ⅛
Certain-teed6pf	210	109½	106½	106½	—2
Chain Belt ¾ae	1	19	19	19	— ⅛
Ches & Ohio 3	27	47¼	46⅞	46⅞	— ⅛
Champ P & F ¾ae	6	28	27¾	27⅞	— ⅛
Champ P&F pf6	10	112	112	112	— ⅛
Checker Cab	1	43	43	43	— ½
Ches Corp Va .80	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
Chi & E Ill ⅓g	5	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
Chi & E Ill A 1e	1	15	15	15	— ⅛
Chi Grt West	26	5¾	5⅛	5¼	— ⅛
Chi Mail Or .45e	3	18½	18¾	18⅞	— ⅛
Chi & No West	24	26¼	25½	25½	— ¼
Chi&NW pf .15e	82	49¼	47	47	—2⅜
Chi Pneu Tool 2	3	19½	19¼	19¼	— ⅜
Chi PT prpf2¼	40	54	53½	53½	—1
Childs Co	10	3¼	3	3	— ⅛
Chrysler Corp 2½e	11	92¾	92	92¼	— ¼
City I&F 1.20	3	23	22½	22½	

Today's sales (est.)	800,000
Previous day's sales	637,510
1944 volume to date	180,953,060
1943 volume to date	212,628,572

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Friday	55.0	Prev day	54.9
Month ago	54.3	Year ago	49.7
1944 high	56.4	1944 low	49.5

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
City Invest	20	74	74	74	
City Stores	2	9⅞	9¾	9¾	
Clark Equip 2¼ae	1	46½	46½	46½	— ½
ClimaxMolyb1.20a	1	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	— ⅛
Cluett Pea 1½e	2	39	38¾	38¾	— ⅛
Coca-Cola A 3	10	63	63	63	
Colgate-Pim ½aa	3	28¾	28¼	28¼	
Collins & Alk ¾ae	6	37¾	37	57	—1
Col Fuel & Iron 1	1	17⅞	17½	17½	— ⅛
Col & South	50	18½	18½	18½	— ⅛
Col & South 1pf	130	19¾	19½	19½	— ⅛
Col & South 2pf	20	18	18	18	
ColBr'castA 1.20e	2	32½	32½	32½	
Colum G&E .10e	49	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
Col G&E 6 pf 6	1	85	85	85	
Col G&E 5 pf5	50	79	77	77	
Colum Pict ½e	1	19¾	19⅜	19⅜	Sep 1
Coml Credit 2	5	41¾	41½	41½	— ⅛
Coml Inv Tr 2.40	5	47½	47	47⅜	— ⅛
Coml Solvents .30e	8	16⅜	16¼	16¼	
Com Ed 1.40	12	27¾	27½	27⅝	— ⅛
Com'with&South	45	1¼	1	1⅛	
Conde Nast ½ae	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
Congoleum-Nairn 1	3	27⅜	27⅛	27¼	— ⅛
Con & So pf 3¾ak	2	86	86	86	— ¼
Consol Cigpf4¾	10	97¾	97¾	97¾	
Core Copper .20g	12	37⅛	33¾	33¾	— ⅛
Cons Edison 1.60	38	24¼	24½	24½	— ⅛
Cons Edis pf 5	1	107	107	107	
Cons Film pf ¾ak	4	23	22¾	22¾	+ ⅛
Cons Laund .60e	3	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
Cons Nat Gas 1a	9	32⅜	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅛
Cons Vultee 1¼ae	62	15	14¼	14½	— ⅛
Cons Vul pf 1¾	1	24½	24½	24½	— ¼
Consol'n Coal	4	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ¼
Consol Coal pf2½	1	49¼	49¼	49⅜	+ ⅛
ConsumP pf4½g	110	110	109¼	109¼	— ¾
Container Corp¾ae	7	27	26½	26¾	— ⅛
Cont Bak ½ae	2	8⅞	8½	8½	— ⅛
Cont Can ¾ae	6	40⅞	40½	40½	+ ⅛
Cont Dia Fib .40e	2	11¾	11	11⅜	+ ⅛
Cont Ins 1.60a	3	47	47	47	
Cont Motors .45e	31	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Cont Oil Del .90e	15	28½	27⅞	28	+ ⅛
Cont Steel ¾ae	1	29	29	29	— ⅜
Cooper Bess pf3	10	43½	43½	43½	
CopperweldStl .80	8	12¾	12	12	— ⅛
Corn Exch 2.40	110	50¾	50½	50¾	— ⅛
Corn Prod 2.60	2	59¾	59¾	59¾	+ ½
Corn Prod pf 7	10	191¼	191¼	191¼	— ¾
Cornell-D-E .60e	7	21⅞	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
Coty Inc .15e	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
Coty Interna	5	4½	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
Crane Co 1	12	26	25½	25½	— ½
Crane Co pf 5	100	107	106¾	106¾	+ ⅛
Cream of Wh 1½	2	25¾	25¼	25¼	+ ⅛
Crosley Corp ¾ae	9	22⅞	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅞
Crown Cork ⅓e	3	38	37¾	38	
Crown Zeller 1	4	19⅜	19½	19½	
Crown Zel pf 5	510	102¾	102	102	— ¼
Crucible Steel 3g	7	34	33⅜	33⅜	— ⅛
Crucible Stl pf 5	4	79	78½	78½	— ¾
Cuban-A Sug .40g	9	16¾	16½	16½	+ ⅛
Cudahy Packing	2	25½	25½	25½	— ⅛
Cunee Press 1½	2	29¼	29¼	29¼	+ ¼
Curtis Publishing	62	11⅛	10½	10½	— ½
Curtis Pub pf5g	50	135	135	135	
Curtis Pub pr pf3a	2	56	56	56	
Curtis-Wright ¾ag	66	5½	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
Curtiss-Wr A 1½e	9	17⅜	17	17	— ⅛
Cutler-Ham 1.05e	3	26	25½	25½	
Davega Stores .30e	17	10¼	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅜
Davison Chem 1e	5	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
Decca Record 1.20	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	+ ¼
Deere & Co 1e	2	42¾	42½	42¾	— ¼
Del & Hudson	2	34⅝	34⅜	34½	— ¼
Del Lack & West	13	7⅝	7½	7½	— ¼
Detroit Edi .90e	11	20⅜	20¼	20⅛	— ¼
Devoe&Ray A 1	30	38¾	38	38	— ¼
Diam Match 1⅓	5	31⅞	31½	31½	— ⅜
Diam T Motor 1	6	15½	15¾	15⅜	+ ⅛
Dist Corp-S pf 5	3	100	100	100	+1
Dixie Cup ½ae	3	18	18	18	+ ¼
Doeh D Cas 1⅓e	5	41¼	41	41¼	+ ¼
Dome Mines h1.60	31	24¼	24	24	— ⅛
Douglas Airc 5g	26	57⅞	56	56	—1¼
Dow Chem 3	3	127¾	127½	127½	+ ¼
Dresser Mfg 1e	5	39¾	39½	39½	
Dunhill Int	1	11	11	11	+ ⅛
du Pont de N 3⅓ae	6	154¼	152	152	—1
duPont pf 4½	1	125¾	125¾	125¾	— ⅜
Dup Lt 1 pf 5	1	119	119	119	
Eagle Pich L .45e	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	
Eastern Air L	109	40	39¾	39¾	— ¼
Eastern SStl .20e	3	15¾	15⅜	15⅜	—1
Eastman Kodak 5	3	166	165¼	165¼	+ ¼
Eaton Mfg 3	3	47½	47¼	47¼	— ½
Edis Brs Strs .80a	2	22	22	22	
El Auto-Lite 1e	3	45½	45½	45½	+ ¼
Elec Boat 1e	26	11¾	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
El&Mus Ind .08e	2	4¾	4¼	4¾	— ⅛
El Power & Lt	15	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	1	90	90	90	
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	8	95½	94	94	—2
El Storage Bat 2	1	44½	44½	44½	+ ¼
EmersonEMfg .30e	40	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	
Eng Pub Service	22	15⅝	15	15⅛	— ⅜
Eng PS $5 pf5	70	101	100⅝	100⅝	— ⅜
Eng PS $6 pf6	20	101	101	101	
Equit Off Bldg	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
Erie R R ct ¼ae	18	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
EurekaVCleaner¼ae	20	13	12½	12½	— ⅛
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	4	37¼	37	37⅛	— ⅛
Exchange Buf .35e	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
Fairbanks Morse1a	18	41¼	39	39	—2⅛
Fajardo Sugar 2	10	26¾	26	26	— ⅜
Fams Tel & Rad	123	13⅜	12⅝	12¾	— ⅜
Fed Mogul .85e	6	21¾	21½	21½	— ½
Fed MotTruck .40	7	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
Federat D Strs1½	5	28¼	28	28	— ⅜
FedDStrs pf4¼	4	101½	101½	101½	
Ferro Enam ¾ae	6	26¾	26¼	26¼	
Firestone 1¾ae	6	50⅛	50	50	— ⅛
Firest T&R pf4½	2	108	108	108	+ ¼
Flintkote .45e	9	24	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅛
Flintkote pf4½	50	108	107½	1 7½	+1½
Florence Stove 2	3	38¼	38¼	38¼	— ½
Food Mach 1.40e	2	60	60	60	
Foster Wheel ½e	2	21¾	21¼	21¾	— ¼
Francisco Sugar	10	17¾	17	17	— ¼
Fruehauf Sulph 2	5	32¾	32½	32½	+ ¼
Fruehauf T 1.20e	2	41¾	41¾	41¾	
Fruehauf T pf	30	115	115½	115½	+ ½
Gabriel Co ½e	2	6	6	6	
Gair Robert .30g	29	4⅞	4¾	4¾	—
Gair Robt pf 1.20	1	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
Gamewell 2¼ae	20	40½	40½	40½	+ ⅛
Gar Wood Ind .40	11	7¼	7¼	7¼	
Gaylord Cont ¼ag	6	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
Gaylord Cpf2¾	30	54¼	54¼	54¼	Sep 1
Gen Am Tran 1⅞ae	1	49¾	49¾	49¾	+ ⅞
Gen Am Inv pf 6	1	106¾	106¾	106¾	+ ⅝
Gen Baking .45e	3	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
Gen Bronze .30e	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
Gen Cable	4	6½	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
Gen Cable A	3	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	— ⅛
GenCable pf5¼k	210	100	99	100	Sep 1
Gen Cigar 1	2	27¾	27⅝	27¾	Sep 1
Gen Elec 1.40	20	38⅜	38¼	38¼	— ¼
Gen Foods 1.60	7	42	41⅞	41⅞	— ⅛
Gen Fds pf 4½	60	114	114	114	Sep 1
Gen G & El A	13	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
Gen Mills 4	1	111	111	111	
Gen Motors 2½ae	67	62¾	62	62¼	— ⅜
Gen Motors pf 5	5	129⅝	129½	129½	— ¼
Gen Out Adv ⅓ae	2	12	11⅝	11¾	
Gen Precision 1	9	22½	22¼	22¼	
Gen Printink .20e	7	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
Gen Pub Service	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
Gen Ry Signal ½ae	2	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
Gen Real & Util	35	1⅞	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
Gen R&Util pf 6g	3	87¾	87½	87½	
Gen Refract .90e	2	24	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
Gen Shoe ⅜ae	2	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	
GenSCastpf4½k	20	78¼	78¼	78¼	— ⅜
Gen Tel 1.60	1	25⅜	25⅜	25½	— ⅛
Gen Time Inst ½ae	2	29¾	29½	29¾	+ ¼
Gen TimeIn pf6	20	110½	110½	110½	—2
Gen Tire&Rub ½ae	5	24⅛	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
Gillette Saf R .80	21	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
Gimbel Bros .65e	11	17⅜	17	17⅛	
Glidden Co .90e	9	14½	14¼	14⅜	— ⅛
Gobel Adolf	14	2⅜	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
Gobel Brew .20	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
Gold&Stk Tel 6	70	123	122½	123	+ ½
Goodrich BF 1⅓e	11	52½	52	52	+ ½
GoodyearT&R1½ae	6	48⅝	48¼	48¼	— ¾
Gotham Hosiery ⅓g	19	16⅜	16	16	— ⅛
Graham-Paige Mot	97	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
Granby Con M 15e	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
Grand Union ½ae	3	17½	17½	17½	
Granite C S .175e	2	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
Gt NorIrOre ct 2g	5	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
Gt NorRy pf 1e	18	18½	18¼	18¼	— ⅜
Gt West Sug 1.40a	3	28	28	28	

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Green H L 2a	4	49½	49¼	49½	+ ¼
Greyhound Corp 1	14	22⅜	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
Grum Airc En 1a	8	.63⅛	15¾	.53⅛	— ½
Guantan Sugar	13	6¾	5⅞	5⅞	
Guantan Sug pf	50	170	169	170	
Gulf Mob & Ohio	11	12¾	12⅛	12⅜	— ⅜
Gulf M&O pf2½ae	1	53	53	53	+ ⅜
Gulf Oil 1a	6	46	45¾	45¾	— ¼
Hack W pfA1¾	220	32	31½	31½	
Hall (WF) Print 1	1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅝	— ⅜
Hamil Watch .30e	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	
Harb-Walker 1	5	18½	18¼	18¼	
HatCpAm pf6½	20	106	106	106	
Hayes Indust ⅓ae	4

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	5	5⅜
American Barge Line Co	13⅛	14⅜
American Hardware Co	31	33
American Manufacturing	52¼	56¾
American Manufac 5 pf	97¾	...
American Optical	30⅛	32⅝
American Wringer Co	10	10⅞
†Amoskeag Company	41¾	...
†Amoskeag Company pf	80¾	...
Appleton Company	34¼	37¼
Applied Arts Corp	3⅞	4⅜
Arlington Mills	52½	55¾
Art Metal Construction	24⅜	26⅛
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	29	31
Automotive Banking Corp A	2⅞	3⅝
Autoombile Banking $1.50 pf	19⅛	20⅜
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	24½	26¾
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	109¾	...
Bendix Home Appliance	9⅜	11½
Berkshire Fine Spinning	17⅞	19⅝
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	76½	...
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	99⅛	...
Boston Wharf Company	23	24⅞
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	36⅝	39¼
Brown Co	2.00	2.30
Brown Co pf	35¾	38½
Campbell A S Co Inc	8⅛	9¼
Central Railway Signal A	39¾	...
Chapman Valve Manufac	34½	37
Collver Insulated Wire Co	16½	18⅛
Solonial Stores	21⅜	23⅜
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	46¾	49½
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	27¾	30¼
Domestic Finance Corp pf	27½	29¾
Draper Corporation	77½	80½
Durez Plastic & Chemical	24⅜	27
Dwight Manufacturing Co	153¾	171¾
Eastern Corporation	107⅜	117⅜
Eastern Corporation pf	21⅞	23⅝
Exolon Co	9⅞	10⅞
Family Finance Inc	12⅜	13⅜
Family Finance pf A	26	28¼
Food Fair Stores Inc	45¾	48¼
Fruit of the Loom	35¾	38½
General Fire Extinguisher	15⅜	16⅞
General Machinery	21¾	23⅝
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	8⅞	9⅞
Goodall Worsted Company	60	...
Graton & Knight Co	9¼	10⅜
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	90¾	93⅞
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	29¾	32¾
Great Northern Paper Co	34¾	36¼
Greenfield T&D 86 pf	60	...
Greenfield T&D $1.50 cv pf	16½	...
Harrington & Richardson	1⅞	2¼
Haskelite Mfg Co	6¾	7⅞
Heywood Wakefield Co	35¼	37¾
Heywood Wakefield Co pf B	20⅜	22½
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	12⅜	13¼
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	24¾	27
Hooker Electro Chem	29¼	32
International-Detrola	14⅞	16¼
Keith George E Co	70	...
Kendall Company	11⅞	12⅞
Kennedy's Inc pf	21¾	23
Landers Frary & Clark	37½	40
Lincoln Stores Inc	24	26
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	...
Long-Bell Lumber Co	7⅜	8⅛
Ludlow-Mfg2& Saler'Co	115	119
Marathon Paper Mills	27	30¼
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	63½	66¾
Merck & Co	37¼	40¼
Merck & Co 4½s pf	109½	...
Merrimack Manufacturing	45¾	49
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	71	...
†Metal & Thermit Corp	24¾	26⅞
Millers Falls Company	9⅜	10¾
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	10⅜	11½
Nashawena Mills	19⅜	21¼
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	76	...
Nashua Manufacturing Co	36¾	39¼
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	84¾	88¾
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	28⅛	30⅝
National Chemical & Mfg	5¼	6⅛
National Shirt Shops	15	16½
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	67¾	71¾
New England Lime	4¾	8
Nicholson File Company	36	38½
Nonquitt Mills	33	36¼
Ohio Finance	10⅜	11½
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	47¾	50½
Parker Appliance	11⅞	13⅜
Plymouth Cordage Company	116	120½
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	71½	...
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	90½	...
Remington Arms Co Inc	3¼	3¾
Richardson & Co	47¼	50¼
Rochester Telephone Co	15⅛	16⅞
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	36¼	38¼
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	36¼	...
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	62¾	...
Sanford Mills	45	48
Submarine Signal Co	33	35¾
Tampax Inc	6	6¾
Time Incorporated	63	66
Triumph Explosive Inc	3½	3½
United Elastic Corp	17fh	18½
U S Envelope Company	71¾	76¾
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	123½	128½
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	94¼	98
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	104¾	...
Wamsutta Mills Inc	29¾	31½
Warner & Swasey Co	83⅜	93⅜
Warren Bros Class B	41¾	44¾
*Warren Bros Class C	16	17⅜
West Point Manufacturing	45¾	48¾
Wickwire Spencer Steel	11	12⅜

*Ex-dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	129½	137½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	51¾	54¼
Aetna Life (1.20)	35½	37½
Agricultural (3a)	75	78½
American Alliance (1a)	21¾	23¾
American Casualty Company	11½	12¾
American Equitable (1)	18¼	19¾
American Insurance Nwk (1¾a)	14¾	16
American Re-Insurance (2)	54¾	57¾
American Reserve	15⅞	17⅜
American Surety (2½)	86¾	89¼
Baltimore-American (.20a)	6¾	7¼
Bankers & Shippers (4)	79½	84½
Boston (16a)	585	610
Camden Fire (1)	20⅜	21⅞
City of New York (1.2e)	17⅞	19⅞
Connecticut General Life (1a)	52½	54½
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	40⅜	42⅞
Federal (1.40)	49	52½
Fire Asso Philadelphia (2a)	62¼	66¾
Fireman Fund (SF) (3)	91	95
Firemen's Newark (.40)	12⅜	13½
Franklin Fire (1)	24	26
General Reinsurance (2)	49¾	52¾
Gibraltar Fire & Marine (⅜e)	17¼	19¼
Glens Falls (1.60)	42¾	45¼
Globe & Republic (1½)	8¼	9⅜
Great American Insurance (1.20)	27¾	29⅝
Hanover (1.20)	27½	29¼
Hartford Fire (2a)	98	102½
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	42¼	45¼
Home Insurance (1.20)	27⅝	29⅜
Homestead (1⅛)	13⅜	15¾
Insurance Co No America (2½a)	87¾	90¼
Jersey Insurance N York (1.80)	37¾	40¾
Knickerbocker (1½)	8	9⅜
Maryland Casualty	9	9
Massachusetts Bonding (3½)	67¼	70¾
Merchants & Mfc of N York (.40)	5¾	7
Merchants Fire Associatn (1½a)	47¾	50¾
National Fire (2)	59	62
National Liberty (.20a)	6¾	7½
National Union (3a)	164	174
New Amsterdam Casualty (1)	24⅜	26⅞
New Brunswick (1½)	27	29¾
New Hampshire (1.60a)	45½	48
New York Fire (.80)	14⅛	15⅝
North River (1)	22⅞	24⅝
Northeast Insurance	5⅞	6⅝
Northern (3a)	88⅛	93
Pacific Fire (5)	98½	103½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	48	50¾
Peerless Casualty Company	12⅝	14¼
Phoenix (2a)	84½	88½
Preferred Accident (.80a)	13⅞	15¼
Providence-Washington (1a)	34⅛	36⅝
ReinsuranceCor NewYork (.075e)	4¾	6⅜
Repub InsurCoTex (1.20)	27	29¼
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20)	21¼	23
St Paul Fire&Marine	72¾	75¾
Seaboard Surety (1a)	43	45⅞
Security (1.40)	35⅛	37⅛
Springfield (4½a)	119	124½
Standard Accident	60¾	64½
Travelers (16)	475	490
US Fid & Guarantee (1a)	35¾	37⅞
US Fire (2)	48½	51¼
US Guarantee (1.60a)	72½	77½
Westchester (1.20a)	32⅝	34⅞

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	4.08	4.46
Amerex Holding	29.625	30.75
American Business Shares	3.82	4.18
Axe Houghton Fund	15.14	16.28
Bond Inv Tr of America	102.01	106.26
Boston Fund	18.15	19.52
Broad Street Investing	29.96	32.39
Bullock Fund	15.90	17.43
Canadian Investment Fund	3.30	3.99
Century Shares Trust	28.61	30.79
Chemical Fund	9.82	10.63
Christiana Securities Co	2435.00	2535.00
Commodity Corp	8.90	...
Consolidated Investment Tr	44.00	47.00
Dividend Shares	1.29	1.42
Eaton & Howard Balanced Fd	22.91	23.86
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	13.69	14.70
Equity Corp $3 pf	30.00	...
Fidelity Fund Inc	19.60	21.10
Fund Investors Inc	23.87	25.83
General Capital	...	...
General Investors Trust	5.59	6.03
Group Securities Inc:		
Automobile Shares	6.42	6.96
Low Priced Shares	...	...
Railroad Shares	...	...
Railroad Equip Shares	4.41	4.88
Steel Shares	...	...
Incorporated Investors Tr	22.92	24.75
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	...	...
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.03	1.14
†Keystone Custodian Funds		

Bid	Asked			
B-1	29.59	S-1	....	26.94
B-2	32.09	S-2	....	14.67
B-3	19.91	S-3	....	11.61
B-4	10.18	S-4	....	5.31
K-1	18.99	K-2	....	23.99

‡Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	98.90	...	...
‡Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	42.00	...	...
Manhattan Bond Fund	9.07	9.97	
Maryland Fund	4.60	5.28	
Mass Invest Tr	22.22	23.90	
Mass Inv 2d Fd	10.99	11.82	
Mutual Invest	11.64	12.73	
Nation Wide Voting	1.35	1.49	
New England Fund	13.06	14.07	
New York Stocks			
Automobile	6.96	7.66	
Railroad	5.47	6.03	
Railroad Equip	7.65	8.42	
Steel	6.25	6.88	
Old Colony Tr Assoc	20.75	22.75	
Plymouth Fund Inc	.53	.58	
Putnam Fund	14.25	15.32	
Quarterly Income Shares	6.75	7.40	
Railway & Light Sec	14.875	16.25	
Railway & Light Sec pf	108.00	...	
Repub Invest Fund	3.52	3.87	
Scudder Stevens & Clark	94.03	95.83	
State Street Invest	45.00	48.00	
TrusteedIndustry Shrs	.77	.86	
Wellington Fund	17.32	18.91	

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	6.25	7.00
Corp Tr AA mod acc mod	2.79	...
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.88	...
Diversified Tr C	3.80	...
Diversified Tr D	5.80	6.60
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.80	4.45
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.95	5.71
Nation Wide Sec	3.84	...
No Am Bond Tr Ctfs	36.25	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.17	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.85	...
North Am Tr Shrs1956	2.75	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.42	...
Super of Am Tr AA	2.43	...
US Elec Lt&Pow "A"	16.95	...
US Elec Lt&Pow "B"	1.90	...

Investment Banking

Blair & Co	3.375	3.75
First Boston Corp	33.625	35.625

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2 per cent less if not held 3 years.

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	13⅝	15⅛
Beverly Gas & Electric	40	...
Brockton Gas Light	8¾	9⅝
Central Maine Power 6 pf	119	114
Central Maine Power 7 pf	121	126
Cent Vermont Pub Serv	16⅜	17⅝
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	109	...
Conn Light & Power	44	46¼
Eastern Utilities Asso	25⅛	27⅛
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	1⅞	2
Fall River Gas Works	24⅜	...
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	39¾	42½
Green Mountain Power pf	87	91
Hartford Electric Light	52¾	55½
Haverhill Electric	26¾	29¼
Haverhill Gas Light	17⅛	18⅞
Holyoke Water Power	16⅛	18⅛
Lawrence Gas & Electric	32	...
Lowell Electric Light	39¼	42¾
Lynn Gas & Electric	82¼	85¾
Mass Power & Light pf	18⅝	20
Mass Utilities Asso pf	33¾	36¼
Narragansett Elec pf	57	63¼
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	38⅛	40
N E Power Assn 6 pf	62¾	64¾
N E Public Serv $7 pr ln	106	110
N E Public Serv $6 pr2ln	100	104
N E Public Serv $7 pf	46	48½
N E Public Serv $6 pf	44½	47
Newport Electric	23	...
Providence Gas	7⅝	8½
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	108½	113½
R I Pub Serv pf	31⅝	33⅞
Rockland Light & Power	7¾	8⅝
Springfield Gas Light	21⅞	23⅞
Western Mass Companies	24⅝	26⅝

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Liberty Aircraft	20⅜	22⅛
Piper Aircraft	2⅜	3½
Pollak Manufacturing Co	7⅝	8⅜

Cambridgeport Savings Bank

Incorporated 1853

Central Square
Cambridge, Mass.

Deposits Received by Mail

INTEREST BEGINS
SEPTEMBER 11

PERSONAL LOANS

AMT. OF LOAN	Charge for 12 Months	YOU RECEIVE	12 Monthly Payments
$108	$6.48	$101.52	$9.00
156	9.36	146.64	13.00
216	12.96	203.04	18.00
324	19.44	304.56	27.00
504	30.24	473.76	42.00
936	56.16	879.84	78.00

SPRINGFIELD NATIONAL BANK

Main and Bridge Sts. Springfield, Mass.

BRANCHES: 794 STATE ST., 526 SUMMER AVE.
144 MAIN ST., I. O. Member Fed. Dep. Ins. Co.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	Sept. 11
Union Savings Bank	Sept. 11
Warren Institution for Savings	Sept. 11
Boston Five Cents Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Sept. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Sept. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 2
Franklin Savings Bank	Oct. 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Oct. 2

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	Sept. 11
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Sept. 11
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Sept. 11

Banking Executive

Gail Golliday

Elected a vice-president and director of the investment banking firm of Stone & Webster and Blodget, Inc. Mr. Golliday was formerly a partner of Bonbright & Co. until it ceased business in 1942. Announcement was also made that Wendell R. Erickson and Max G. Robinson, vice-presidents, have been elected directors and that Chester M. Clark has been made a vice-president.

National Income Hits Record Rate of $158 Billion Annually

WASHINGTON (AP) — National income reached a new high annual rate of $158,000,000,000 and national production a new high annual rate of $196,000,000,000 in the first half of 1944, the commerce department reported today.

While reaching new heights, however, expansion of both income and production in the first six months of 1944 was at slackened rates, the department said, the three per cent increase in gross national production over the final half of 1943 representing only about one-fourth of the average half-yearly increase recorded since 1941.

Downturn to Follow War's End

Attainment of peak production for the war period was reflected in the new figures, the department said.

It predicted that if military operations continue on both fronts throughout 1944, national income and production for the entire year will be essentially the same as the annual rate for the first six months. On the other hand, end of the European war would lead to a downturn of economic activity the extent of which would depend largely upon ability to deal with demobilization problems.

Slackening of the rate of expansion in production, the department said, was paralleled closely by the movement of government war purchases. The annual rate of such government purchases, which reached $86,000,000,000 in the first half of 1944, represented an increase of only 3 per cent over the last half of 1943. There were much larger increases in previous periods.

The tendency toward stability, the Department said, is shown also in the unchanging ratio of war outlays to total production, amounting to 44 per cent for the first half of 1944, only one point above the ratio reached in the first half of 1943 after a series of swift increases.

Armed Forces' Pay Big Factor

Payments to members of the armed forces and their dependents, the department said, were the most important single factor in raising income payments to individuals to new heights. Net incomes to farm operators also contributed, resuming, though at a slackened rate, an expansion which was interrupted in the last half of 1943.

Manufacturing pay rolls, on the other hand, were virtually stable, differing markedly from the earlier war period when manufacturing pay rolls were the most important single element in the rise in incomes.

Consumer expenditures rose to more than $95,000,000,000 at annual rates, the report showed, continuing the upward trend throughout the war period. There were clear indications, however, the department added, that the wartime upsurge in demand largely had run its course.

Increase in consumer expenditures over 1941 was attributed largely to price changes, "but even when allowance is made for the price rise it would appear that the over-all position of civilian consumers has been favorable during the war."

Despite high levels of consumer expenditures and the increase of personal taxes to $23,000,000,000, the department said a larger margin was left for individual savings, including the savings of unincorporated enterprises. Their annual volume of $36,000,000,000 in the first half of 1944 represented an all-time peak, though the increase over recent periods was moderate.

No Airline Travel Restrictions Seen In Most Postwar Insurance Policies

NEW YORK (AP)—Most postwar insurance policies will contain no airline travel restrictions, a survey of 200 leading insurance companies indicates.

About half of the companies now issue standard policies at the regular rate regardless of the amount of commercial airline travel the applicant contemplates, the Institute of Life Insurance Survey shows. The other companies impose restrictions on an unusually large amount of flying, and some restrict transocean and other air travel outside the United States and Canada.

At one time insurance companies allowed only six air trips a year without payment of an extra premium, with reduction of airline flying risks, however, the survey shows, companies became more liberal.

"It will probably be some time before all applicants for insurance who use airplanes will be exempt from special consideration in the application questions and in home office underwriting," the report states. "But the air traveler is rapidly becoming accepted as no different from the traveler in any other type of carrier."

Wholesale Prices Decline Slightly In Week of Aug. 26

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The index of commodity prices in primary markets showed a decline of 0.1 per cent in the Aug. 26 week, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current figure of 103.5 per cent is 0.4 per cent lower than a month ago and 0.6 per cent higher than the like week of last year.

The major part of the decline was brought about by seasonally lower prices for apples and potatoes, together with declining markets for live poultry and eggs. Grains were also somewhat lower, as were fresh fruits and vegetables.

Higher prices were reported for cotton, onions and lemons. Industrial products showed little change.

(1926 = 100)

Commodity Groups	Aug. 26 1944	Aug. 19 1944	Aug. 19 1944	Aug. 28 1943
			% changes to Aug 26 '44 from—	
All Commodities	*103.5	*103.6	—0.1	+0.6
Farm products	121.8	122.3	—0.4	—1.8
Hide & leather prd	116.6	116.4	+0.2	+1.6
Textile products	97.6	97.5	+0.1	+0.6
Fuel & ltg materials	83.7	83.8	—0.1	+2.3
Metals & met prod	*103.8	*103.8	0	0
Building materials	116.0	116.0	0	+3.5
Chem & allied prds	105.1	105.1	0	+5.1
H furnishing goods	106.0	106.0	0	+1.7
Miscel commodities	93.3	93.3	0	+1.0
Raw materials	112.5	112.8	—0.3	—0.3
Semimanufac articles	93.9	93.8	+0.1	+1.2
Manufac products	*101.0	*101.1	—0.1	+1.0
All commodi other than farm prod	*99.5	*99.5	0	+1.1
All commodi other than farm prod and foods	*98.7	*98.7	0	+1.4

*Preliminary.

Monitor Index of Business Shows Leveling Off in Week

The Christian Science Monitor index of general business activity leveled off during the week ended Aug. 26 at 148.3 (prel.), unchanged from the previous week. For the week ended Aug. 28, last year, the index stood at 144.9.

Changes in the three components of the combined index were moderate, with an advance in one offsetting declines in the other two. Bank debits outside New York City eased less than seasonally, while electric power production and miscellaneous freight carloadings failed to advance as usual on a seasonal basis.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Aug. 26* 1944	Aug. 19 1944	Aug. 28 1943
Combined index	148.3	148.3	144.9
Bk debits outside NYC	181.9	180.2	171.8
Elec power production	131.1	132.4	124.8
Misc carloadings	132.0	132.3	128.2

*Preliminary.

A. P. & L. Unit Plans $30,000,000 Issue

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Arkansas Power & Light Company has filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission a plan to issue and sell under competitive bidding $30,000,000 principal amount of first mortgage bonds, due 1974.

The interest rate is to be set by the successful bidder. The company said it would sell the issue to underwriters at not less than 102 per cent of the principal amount.

Proceeds are to be used to redeem $30,800,000 of 5 per cent first and refunding mortgage gold bonds, due 1956, at 102¾ per cent; $276,000 of 2.88 per cent first and refunding mortgage gold bonds, due 1956, at 100 per cent, and $185,000 of 2.72 per cent first and refunding mortgage gold bonds, due 1959, at 100 per cent.

OPA Demands Right to Use U. S. Standards

WASHINGTON (AP)—Price Administrator Chester Bowles has appealed to Congress to eliminate its ban on the use of so-called Government standards in pricing canned fruits and vegetables.

The Congressional restriction "makes impossible proper enforcement of price ceilings" on these commodities and makes the American consumer the victim of widespread price increases," he said in a letter to Chairman Cannon (D) of Missouri of the House Appropriations Committee.

OPA announced some time ago that it planned to use the Government's A. M. A. (Agricultural Marketing Administration) standards in pricing the 1944 pack of fruits and vegetables. Subsequently, the comptroller general ruled that use of such standards would violate the intent of Congress.

The ruling was based on a rider to the second deficiency appropriation act prohibiting the use of any standards not in general use by the trade. In effect it said that A. M. A. standards were not in general use and obliged OPA to base prices on commercial standards. Some fruit and vegetable prices already have been set on the commercial standard basis.

A. M. A. standards, Mr. Bowles said in his letter, define grades much more precisely than commercial standards.

Pointing out that Congress had asked him to "reopen this question," Mr. Bowles said:

"After six weeks of fruitless effort to find a pricing solution which will be fair to the industry and at the same time give the consumer price protection . . . . I now request that your committee recommend to the House a change in the present law."

He said the danger under use of commercial grades was that consumers, "for a too great proportion of what they buy, will be compelled to pay prices of a higher grade."

In resigning last week as chief of the OPA standards division, Harry D. Robinson gave as one of his reasons the comptroller generals' ruling against the use of A. M. A. standards.

Mr. Bowles said he wanted to make it clear that the revision he proposed "has no connection with forcing 'grade labeling' upon the canners."

Dealers Must Report Used-Car Purchases To Ration Boards

WASHINGTON (AP)—Acting to plug a loophole in the used car price ceiling structure, the Office of Price Administration announced that beginning Sept. 12 dealers will be required to report their purchases of used automobiles to local ration boards.

That obligation already had applied to other sellers.

OPA said the move was necessary because some dealers had been "offering to buy used cars above legal ceilings."

To implement the new order the agency directed all dealers to file by Sept. 21 an inventory report of cars on hand Sept. 11.

OPA also tightened the regulation to prevent sellers from moving cars from one region to another to get a better price.

It ruled that in sales by private owners a car located within 100 miles of a regional boundary must be sold at the base price for the region in which the car is registered.

In sales by dealers within this 100-mile area the base price must be that of the region in which the seller's business establishment is located. Dealers who operate in more than one region are given a separate set of restrictions.

Nelson Asks Firms To Cut Paper Use

WASHINGTON (AP)—An appeal to 25,000 leading business firms of the country to cut their printing paper consumption to the minimum was made in a letter from war production board chairman Donald M. Nelson.

Written before Mr. Nelson's departure on a special presidential mission to China, the letter was sent to members of the national association of manufacturers, United States Chamber of Commerce, purchasing agents' association and the American Association of Advertising Agencies.

Mr. Nelson's letter said that expanded war fronts have brought increased needs for paper for vital military uses such as maps, ammunition and packaging of equipment.

WFA Is Asking for Bids On 13,300 Cases of Eggs

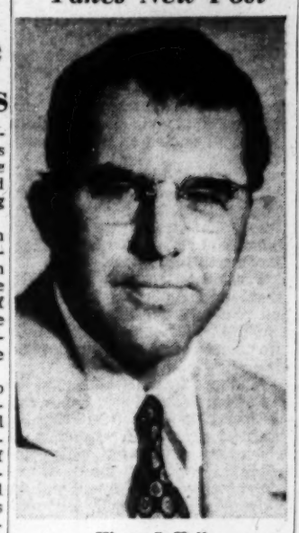
NEW YORK (AP)—The regional War Food Administration Office announced it will offer 13,300 case of eggs for sale through the commodity credit corporation in order to gain storage space for other seasonal commodities.

The WFA said bids would be received until 4 p. m. Sept. 6, on the following quantities: Springfield Cold Storage Company, Springfield, Mass., 1,800 cases; A. Haessig Cold Storage Company, Wallkill, N. Y., 3,200 cases; and the Atlantic States Warehouse and Cold Storage Corp., Springfield, Mass., 8,300 cases.

Nat'l Can Gets Big Order

NEW YORK (AP) — S. L. Buschman, president of National Can Corp., announced the company had received a contract for 155 millimeter high explosive shells totaling approximately $8,000,000.

Takes New Post



Hiram S. Hall

Appointed director of industrial relations, a new post, for Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Company, Inc. Mr. Hall, who previously held a similar position with the Ranger Aircraft Engines division of Fairchild Engine and Aircraft Corporation, had also served as manager of operations at Radio Aircraft Corporation in Boonton, N. J.

Sugar Supply for '45 to Be Less, Says Agriculture Dept.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The agriculture department predicted that supplies of sugar will be smaller next year. The report held out little hope for elimination of rationing until the war with Japan has been won.

Supplies available to this country and to the other United Nations will be lower, the report said, because of prospects for a smaller crop in Cuba, reduced stocks in both producing and consuming areas, and the necessity of diverting considerable amounts of raw sugar into alcohol for synthetic rubber.

Defeat of Japan would relieve shortages in two ways. It would make Philippine and Javan supplies available again, and it would also give the United Nations excess to far eastern supplies of raw rubber.

The United Nations virtually are limited to sugar produced in this country, the Caribbean islands, Russia and the United Kingdom. Cuba is the largest single producer. Caribbean supplies are being divided among this country, Canada, Great Britain and Russia.

End of the war in Europe is not expected to relieve the tight situation, the department said, explaining that it probably will be necessary to ship considerable amounts to the liberated countries for some time after hostilities cease.

Sugar stocks held by primary distributors in the United States have fallen to less than 1,000,000 short tons in spite of heavy receipts of raw sugar from Cuba and Puerto Rico during the first half of the year, the Commerce Department reported.

Stocks on hand a year ago totaled nearly 1,400,000 tons.

Current stocks include less than 500,000 tons of refined sugar, compared with more than 800,000 tons a year ago.

Sugar receipts from off-shore areas up to August 1, aggregating 3,329,000 tons, have sustained refiners stocks, the Department said, but deliveries of refined sugar are lagging behind orders.

The 1944 domestic crop from cane and sugar beets was forecast at 1,500,000 tons, about the same as last year.

Next year's sugar supply, the department said, will be influenced considerably by the actual final use of the Cuban crop. In this year's Cuban harvest, a sugar potential of 900,000 tons of raw sugar was diverted to manufacture of industrial alcohol.

As of August 1, a total of 2,237,000 tons of Cuban sugar entered the United States. If Cuban shipments continue in the same volume, the Department said, the year's total will aggregate about 4,000,000 tons.

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Allied Military Sets Fast Pace For Statesmen

Continued from Page 1

ance by this week end of a general agreement presentable to their home governments and to the other United Nations seems entirely reasonable to expect.

How to Apply Force?

In the preliminary report on postwar security plans that the delegations of the three nations are expected to have ready within a week agreement on the use of force will appear. But the details of how that force is to be applied may well be missing. For it is in the ways of applying force that the conferees face a dilemma.

How should the collective force of the new league be made effective? Should that force be organized on an international basis along the lines of an international air force as suggested by the Russians? Or should it rather be as proposed by the United States delegation the use of national forces directed by the league council? It may well be that in the preliminary report to the nations this detail may remain unanswered.

Also the question of when collective force should be applied may be left for future solution. There is no difficulty in applying the force necessary whenever the permanent council members are in agreement. But suppose one of the major nations, say the United States, vetoes the use of force against a potential aggressor. There is no thought that its military forces would be called to enforce the council's decision. But could or should the league take military action against aggression in question is in the region that Washington considers its particular concern—the Americas?

New Appointments

If the United States had voted for force in this instance, its military power would undoubtedly dominate such action as would be taken. But if the United States alone had vetoed such action, what then? The thought here seems to be that if one of the permanent council members blackballs the use of force, collective action is out of the question. It may not save peace but it would save the league presumably. What the delegates are hoping of course to find is a way to save both.

The coming appointment of Mr. Armstrong as Mr. Winant's aid on the European Advisory council is being widely approved here—in contrast to the recent naming of Messrs. Murphy and Reber to their prominent posts. Mr. Armstrong, who will have the rank of Minister, has been editor of Foreign Affairs. His selection anticipates the day that Germany surrenders and emphasizes the tremendous task facing the United Nations in rebuilding Europe economically and socially as well as politically.

The Roosevelt-Churchill meeting—which over a week ago the President promised would occur soon (and he emphasized the word soon) has not only the problem of the reconstruction of postwar Europe to consider but the charting of the final blows in the Pacific and the outline of that area's reconstruction to consider.

War Captives in U. S. Now Total 243,848

By the Associated Press

Washington, Sept. 5

War prisoners held in this country totaled 243,848 on Sept. 1, the War Department reported, 192,846 of the total being Germans.

Italian prisoners numbered 50,272, and Japanese 730.

The prisoners are held at 125 base camps and 243 branch camps in various sections of the country.

Peace Committee

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (AP)—A special "peace planning" committee in Congress emerged today as one aim of sponsors of legislation to keep politics out of American foreign affairs.

The resolution itself, introduced jointly by Representatives Brooks Hays (D) of Arkansas, and Walter H. Judd (R) of Minnesota, provides only that:

"All legislation regarding establishment and maintaining peace . . . shall be the joint responsibility of the majority and minority parties."

But the authors disclosed a hope for implementation through a special committee.

They admitted hastily that such a plan probably will strike some snags "because it would emphasize ability rather than seniority and would deal with many matters ordinarily handled by other committees."

Any Pledges Given?

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (AP)—A proposal that the Secretary of State tell the Senate, behind closed doors, what machinery has been prepared for participating in the settlement of European affairs after the war was advanced today by Senator Alexander Wiley (R) of Wisconsin.

He offered a resolution asking the Secretary of State to discuss "the European situation and other related matters" with the Senate.

"I should like to know," Senator Wiley stated, "what machinery is available to handle the tremendous number of postwar problems in Europe? What are our commitments in relation to the rehabilitation of our Allies?"

Millions Keep At War Jobs On Labor Day

By the Associated Press

Millions of working men and women yesterday observed the country's 50th annual Labor Day by remaining on the job—in support of their victorious fighting forces advancing on distant battle fronts.

In lieu of the prewar holiday rest from their labors, workers heard praise for their successful war production efforts spoken by officials of Government, the armed forces and the unions.

President Roosevelt in a statement said American labor could be proud in the knowledge that "in the battle of production their free labor is triumphing over slave labor."

William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, told Jacksonville shipbuilders that the greatest period of prosperity in the country's history will come after the war, with the co-operation of labor, management and the Government. He said, however, that labor's "enemies at home" must be defeated and stated temporary reverses and unemployment may occur in changing from wartime to peacetime economy.

Philip Murray, Congress of Industrial Organizations' President, cautioned that "now, least of all, can we afford to lag in our efforts, through complacency or other optimism on account of military successes."

Secretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal, hailing the good news from the battlefronts as a tribute ot the achievements of American labor, appealed in a Labor Day message for full, uninterrupted production.

"On this Labor Day let us decide that as long as there is a war on, we'll see it through together," he said.

More Mines Seized

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 5 (AP)—The United States flag flew over 18 Pennsylvania soft coal mines today amid indications the Government plans to keep on seizing pits as fast as they are shut down by spreading strikes of supervisory employees.

President Roosevelt ordered seizure of eight additional mines yesterday.

Only five of the eight are strikebound, but in order to preserve the companies as operating units, all their mines were seized. Besides the five, 14 other mines in Pennsylvania and West Virginia employing approximately 9,000 were shut down by walkouts.

The National War Labor Board told the President the United Clerical, Technical and Supervisory Employees Union, newly organized by the United Mine Workers, has struck or threatened to strike in about 70 mines producing 150,000 tons a day.

The latest mines seized were: three mines of the Springfield Coal Company, at Nanty-Glo, St. Benedict and Thompsontown; three miners of the Imperial Coal Company, at Nettleton, Coalport and Boltz; Heisley Coal Company mine at Nanty-Glo, and the Monroe Mining Company pit at Revloc.

Bronze Strike Off

CLEVELAND, Sept. 5 (AP)—The Cleveland Graphite Bronze Company reported both its bearing plants had resumed partial operation today after a five-day strike. A company spokesman said 716 workers were at their jobs out of 1,321 due at midnight.

Byrnes Puts War Plant Fate Up to Special Planning Group

Continued from Page 1

tor Robert A. Taft of Ohio, in an over-the-week-end article, presented the side of the anti-centralizers. The Republican Party, he stated, will "abandon" price control, wage control, rationing and manpower control "at the earliest moment."

He assailed the so-called "American Beveridge Plan," a "vast expansion of public works, federal aid to education and subsidizing of foreign trade." The election issue, he charged, is whether the country takes "the highroad to socialism" or follows the Republican Party back to the "American system."

Senator Taft's views are highly popular with the Republican and Southern Democratic coalition which now dominates both Houses of Congress.

In the past week's debate, the argument was constantly advanced that unemployment is not apt to be serious when war ends.

Too Much Idle Talk

"I think there is a great deal of unnecessary excitement about the unemployment problem," said Representative Robert L. Doughton (D) of North Carolina. "I do not think it is as serious as many of us think."

Representative Thomas A. Jenkins (R) of Ohio said that "personally I do not think there will be as much unemployment as many people think," and there are similar quotations.

Congress is now proceeding on this optimistic assumption, which seems, however, to be at variance with the White House view. The matter may flare out into a presidential campaign issue before the election is held, Senatory Harry S. Truman, vice-presidential candidate, has advocated strong Federal support for the transition period. And a vigorous, but outnumbered minority in Congress is arguing that in the postwar world the Central Government must take greater, not less part in guiding national economy than in the past.

The fact seems to be that if the present swing away from national controls in America continues, the United States will be left almost alone in the postwar world as the great advocate of free enterprise with the Government sitting on the sidelines.

The Outlook in Europe

Broad socialization is expected in the conquered countries: Russia already has it; de Gaulle in France professes an intent to nationalize banking, exercise state control over heavy industry, develop state planning. And British industrial and banking leaders are already preparing to share responsibility with the Government.

In the transitional reconversion period it is almost universally assumed that considerable unemployment will develop. There will be an immediate cut in workers' pay with the first decline of war overtime.

Estimate of unemployment rise from about 3,000,000 in the first few months after the peace treaty, to 10,000,000 one year after.

If any such figures as these appear, administration circles argue, it will not matter very much whether Dewey or Roosevelt sits in the White House. Congressional desires for decentralization will be swept aside, and the Federal Government will be forced to intervene.

Armed Forces to Disclose Huge Demobilization Plan

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (AP)—The armed forces laid before the House Military Affairs Committee today their plans to demobilize the huge American war machine when peace comes, but imposed a 24-hour secrecy on the details.

Chairman Andrew J. May (D) of Kentucky said the War Department would make the outline public at noon Sept. 5.

Meeting with the committee were Maj. Gen. William F. Tompkins, chief of the Special planning branch; Brig. Gen. Edward W. Smith, executive for reserve officers and the Reserve Officers' Training Corps; Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, head of Selective Service, and his principal aide, Col. Francis V. Keesling. The Navy was represented in the group by Capt. Wifliam R. Terrell, whose job corresponds with that of General Tompkins.

Meanwhile, at the other end of the Capitol, Senator Elbert D. Thomas (D) of Utah, acting Chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, said representatives of the War Department had been discussing with his committee plans for readjustment of Army personnel after the defeat of Germany.

The conferences, he stated, were sought by Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, whom he commended for "full co-operation with the legislative branch."

"As the plan for release of personnel and readjustment of military personnel after the defeat of Germany affects hundreds of thousands of people, and hundreds of thousands of households in America," Senator Thomas said in a statement, "the War Department did not want to go ahead without consultation with the representatives of the people."

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Quiet sunny rooms. Single or double. (Hot and cold). 136 Lexham Gardens, W. 8. Western 4925.

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YOUNG SWISS, experienced inspector of Burroughs Adding-Machines, wants to improve his position in new surroundings. Speaks English, French and German fluently; references; independent; go anywhere, preferably England, New Zealand or South Africa. Write Box W-1912, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

INTELLIGENT Civil Servant desires secretarial position requiring initiative; shorthand, typewriting. London or would like to travel. Not free until cessation of war. Box W-1913, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

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WANTED—An unfurnished room in or near Manchester. Reply to Miss A. Jack, 51, Lord Street, Macclesfield, Cheshire.

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Enjoy your Lunch or Tea at:
The MONTROSE
43, New Oxford St., London, W. C. 1.
Proprietress Miss Mesa Temple Bar 7205

ENGLAND

LONDON E.—Woodford

Warne's Ltd.
Tailors—Hosiers and School Outfitters
128 George Lane and 122 High Road
Also at Leyton, Loughton, Chingford
Bromley (Kent), Upminster

W. G. MUMFORD
The Noted Stores for
GROCERY and PROVISIONS
8 Station Parade Snaresbrook Tel. Wanstead 4180
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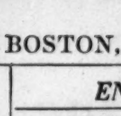
LONDON S. E.
Dulwich Village

ANNIE GOSNEY
94 DULWICH VILLAGE, LONDON, S. E. 21
Specialists in
- Babylinen
- Corsets
- Hosiery
- Underwear Agent for "Chilprufe"

LONDON S. E.—Peckham

TODAY'S WEATHER

However good, there's always 'tomorrow.' Have that old Umbrella reconditioned and be ready for rain
KENDALL UMBRELLAS
Repairs · Re-covers
62, Rye Lane, Peckham, S. E.

LONDON S. E.
West Norwood

Furniture Removed
Valuations for All Purposes
SHIPPING *Day's* STORING
Modern Home Furnishers
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Phone GIPsy Hill 1155

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(John Keall Ltd.)
Toilet Goods and Photographic Supplies
5, Putney Hill, S. W. 15 Phone Putney 4748
68 West Hill, S. W. 18 Phone Putney 0073
91 Wandsworth High St., S. W. 18
Phone Battersea 5177
108 Wandsworth High St., S. W. 18
Phone Putney 1160
257 Wimbledon Park Road, S. W. 18
Phone Putney 2348

DEPRESSION OVER ICELAND

Quite likely. Anyway, let us make your old Umbrella as good as new. Bring it NOW—'weather' or no.
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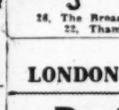
69, High Street, Putney, S. W. 15.
364, High Road, Chiswick, W. 4.
21, George Street, Richmond.

LONDON S. W.—Wimbledon

FURTHER OUTLOOK UNSETTLED

Is your Umbrella in good shape? If not, bring it to us and it soon will be. Have it done NOW
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Repairs · Re-covers
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22, Thames Street, Kingston

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ARTHUR KNAPP
23 Grove Park Terrace, W. 4
Telephone Chiswick 1160

ANTICYCLONE?

Well—as often as not. Better have that old Umbrella made *like new* right away. New ones are scarce.
KENDALL UMBRELLAS
Repairs · Re-covers
364, High Road, Chiswick, W. 4.
69, High Street, Putney, S. W. 15.
11, The Broadway, Ealing, W. 5.

LONDON W.—Ealing

WEATHER FORECAST

Not available. New Umbrellas are scarce, too. But we can make your old one *like new*. Bring it along.
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Bailey's
For STYLE, VALUE and SERVICE in
LADIES' FASHIONS
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Miss F. L. Spring
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FUR COATS and FURS
A SPECIALITY
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Crossword Quiz Answers

S	E	R	V	I	C	E		
A		O		V		A		
R	O	D		A	U	G		
O	R	I	O	N		L		
Y	E	N		H	O	E		
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L	A	Y	E	T	T	E		

5

ENGLAND

BRADFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Guiseley 372 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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INDIVIDUAL and DISTINCTIVE

Our expert way of caring for the hair brings out the natural highlights and soft texture which always appeals. Your attractiveness is enhanced by the studied harmony we achieve.
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Court Hairdresser
28, Little Lane, Toller Lane
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Yorkshire's Famous Store
30 Departments
Offer You Highest Quality in the Most Varied Merchandise
Telephone 2890 (Fourteen Lines)

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Westgate, Bradford's Leading Drapers

Now showing a distinctive selection of new Autumn and Winter Weight All-Wool Coatings, Boucle, and Camel Hair materials, exclusive All-Wool Dress Materials of fine texture and lovely soft colourings.

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RADIO • RECORDS
MUSIC • TUNING

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Telephone 7942-3
also at
67, New St., Huddersfield
Telephone 156

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A Name Distinguished in
MEN'S WEAR OF QUALITY
GLOVES HOSIERY NECKWEAR
SHIRTS PYJAMAS ETC.
66 MARKET STREET
(Opposite Town Hall)
13 MANNINGHAM LANE
(2 Doors from Regent Cinema)
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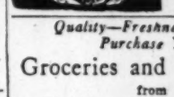
SERVICE and SATISFACTION at
J. F. RHODES & SONS Ltd.
PROVISION EXPERTS
and Really High-Class Grocers
54 Kirkgate, Bradford Telephone 3788-9
Branches also at
2 and 4 Heidelberg Rd. (Toller Lane)
311 Legrams Lane, Bradford
and 45 Otley Road, Headingly, Leeds

H. R. JACKSON
CORNER of BRIDGE ST. and TYRELL ST.
Also at 27 Sunbridge Road

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Tel. 7459

Quality—Freshness—Purity
Purchase Your
Groceries and Provisions
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ARTHUR RHODES Ltd.
14 RAWSON PLACE
Telephone 3750-1
Also at Morecambe
Deliveries throughout the West-Riding

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Ladies' Tailors, Outfitters and Furriers
Fashions for the Young Lady
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and 16-18, Crompton Street

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R. HUGHES
Jeweler and Silversmith
REPAIRS A SPECIALITY
Telephone 3187
15, SKINNERGATE

DERBY

L. & F. TANNER
Ladies' and Children's
HAIRDRESSERS
10 Belper Road, Derby
Phone 4163 *Open Wednesday*
1 P M. Saturday

Barlow & Taylor & Co. Ltd.
HIGH CLASS DRAPERS
COMPLETE OUTFITTERS
Unequalled for Household Linens
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Specialists in
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Exclusive Hats
Knitwear Blouses
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ENGLAND

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WATSON BROS.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Outfitters

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Westmorland
Tel. 348
Agents for
Dexter Stormproofs

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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CROSS GATES & HALTON
Memorials, Renovations and Inscriptions
Garden Ornaments
Residence "Clearway"
107, Crossgates Road
Cross Gates
LEEDS

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TRY E. HUTTON
for GOOD COAL and COKE
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PHONE 52128

WILLIAM SHEW LIMITED
General engineers
VIADUCT WORKS DOMESTIC ST.
HOLBECK, LEEDS 11

LIVERPOOL

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Since 1825

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Off Church St., Liverpool 1
Music and Record Depts.: Basnett St.
• Formerly of Lord St. •

VAL SMITH'S
For Hats
27, Basnett Street
Royal 4960

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WAREHOUSING
Copplestone, Unsworth & Co. Ltd.
149 Duke St. Royal 2687

When in Liverpool
Have Lunch at
COOPERS CAFÉ
Church Street

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Established 1921
34-36 Bold Street Royal 2618
EXCLUSIVE FOOTWEAR
Agents for
Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

Philip Son & Nephew Ltd.
7, Whitechapel, Liverpool, 1
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If in doubt give a Book Token 3/6 to 21/-

CHARLES & Co
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Wish to purchase Old Gold, also Silverware and Jewellery in good condition.
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CLAY & ABRAHAM, Ltd.
87 Bold Street 46 Castle Street
23 Tithebarn Street
Perfumes, Soap and All Toilet Requirements. Cameras. Photographic Equipment and Supplies.

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Ladies' Hairdressing
29, Tarlton Street
Liverpool 1 Tel. Royal 4159

LYTHAM—ST. ANNES

A. R. BOWKER
Butcher
24, Wood Street, St. Annes-on-Sea
For Service and Civility
TEL. 381

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KENDAL MILNE & CO.
for
Fashions Furniture Fabrics
DEANSGATE MANCHESTER, 3.
BLAckfriars 6666

ENGLAND

MANCHESTER
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Woodley 2410 daily
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. E. STRETCH
ALBERT SQUARE
Hosier and Outfitter to Gentlemen
Regd. Mark

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
(FRANK DRURY LTD)
Exclusive Fashions
RESTAURANT
St. Ann's Place, MANCHESTER

MOLINEUXS'
will purchase
Upright and Baby Grand PIANOS
Please 'phone or write with price and particulars
MOLINEUX & SON
(Blackfriars 4634)
99-101, Bridge Street
(Corner of Deansgate) M./C. 3.

CHARLES COOK
Tailor
for Ladies and Gentlemen
Never too busy to attend to readers of The Christian Science Monitor
MOULT HOUSE, MOULT STREET, MANCHESTER, 2. TEL. BLA. 5528.

SHOES
WHICH FIT THE FEET
FINLEY & BABER
28/32 St Ann St., Manchester 2

Keep in Step with Style
HINDE'S
for fashion shoes
64/66 KING ST. MANCHESTER
Also at Richmond Street, Liverpool

BECKLEY'S
FOOTWEAR SPECIALISTS
Local Agents for
"Diana" "Clark's" "Moccasin"
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100 Stockport Road and 54 Chapel Street Levenshulme Phone RUSholme 4064

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Public Reading and Speaking
All Branches of Dramatic Art
33, Blackfriars St., Manchester 3 BLA 1537

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BELFAST LINEN WAREHOUSE, Ltd.
Household and Fancy Linens of every kind.
Curtains, and Underwear, etc.
"Specialists in all we sell"
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THE MEN'S SHOP
Late 20, Old Millgate
NOW
9, HANGING DITCH, Corn Exchange

A. & S. WALKER Ltd.
for Social and Business Stationery. Greeting Cards for All Occasions. All Makes of Fountain Pens and Pencils.
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Victoria Street Corner
Manchester

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ARTHUR FOOTE Limited
COMMERCIAL STATIONERS
24, Brown Street, Manchester, 2.
Ribbons, Carbons, Duplicators, Stationery

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Cleveland's
Complete Family Store
Drapery, Furnishing, Restaurant, Men's Wear, Removals, etc.
• DICKSON & BENSON, Ltd. •
• MIDDLESBROUGH Tel. 2855 •

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CENTRAL STATION GARAGE
Repairs A Speciality
Always Open Tel. 26779 Neville Street Newcastle

NOTTINGHAM

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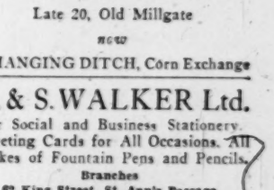
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GROCERS FOR 'THE QUALITY'
Electrical Repairs, Industrial and Domestic Appliances
"THE RADIO DOCTOR"
(Regd.)
CLAUDE B. BARTON, LTD.
Qualified Radio, Electrical and Mechanical Engineers
27-29, Union Road
Phone NOTTINGHAM 41780

R. WALTERS
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Quality Fruit and Vegetables

ENGLAND

NOTTINGHAM (Continued)

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SHOES

Foot Comfort and Fashion Fitted by Experts
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For Ladies' Wear
BUDGE *and* AUBREY
89 and 91, Drake Street, Rochdale
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CLEGG and ROLLANS LTD.
21, Drake St. Tel. 2779
ENSEMBLES and SUITS
GOWNS *for Day and Evening Wear*

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For Satisfactory Shopping
VISIT
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THE STORE
with
OVER 100 YEARS
REPUTATION for QUALITY

COCKAYNES
Tel. 22231

SHOP AT
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ALWAYS
for Fashions, Men's Wear, Children's Wear, Home Needs and Furnishings
JOHN WALSH LTD.
The Mount Glossop Road, Sheffield Telephone 63091

Costello
Coats, Gowns, Furs
Outfitting
36 FARGATE

EVERYTHING ELECTRICAL
James W. Rippon
Electrical Contractor
32 Arundel Street Tel. 20439

Comfort Shoe Shop
Agents for
LOTUS & DELTA
footwear
186, WHITHAM ROAD

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(Miss M. L. Huntington)
BEAUTY SALON
Registered
Eugene Permanent Wave
3, A. Seabank Road Tel. 2623

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Marshall & Snelgrove
LORD STREET

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Removals and Storage
CARPETS and LINOLEUMS
Complete House Furnishers
143-149 LORD STREET, SOUTHPORT

SOUTHPORT'S SOCIAL RENDEZVOUS
MIRAMAR
Proprietress, MRS A. P. DONNELLY
CAFE—RESTAURANT
137-139 Lord Street, Southport Ph. 55470
Open Daily till 11 p. m.
Sundays—3 till 11 p. m.
Morning Refreshment, Light Luncheons, Teas, Suppers, Tea Dances, Evening Dances

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the
High Class Fruiterer and Greengrocer
NOTED FOR QUALITY
Market Hall Tel. 3789

The House of Boothroyds Ltd. maintains its reputation for service and reliability

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Chatterton's DRAPERS & COSTUMIERS
LOWER HILLGATE **Stockport**
STO. 2650

WHITLEY BAY

W. B MILNE
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Gleneagles Marine Gardens
WHITLEY BAY Phone 303

ENGLAND

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YORK SELBY MALTON

PICKERINGS
Booksellers
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(13 Lendal)
Queen Anne House and Garden

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AFTERNOON TEAS
Home-made Cakes
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GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTER
Large new stock of Flannel Trousers Suits, Hats, Ties, Shirts, Sports Coats, Slipovers, Sweaters, Pullovers, Macks, Raincoats, Suits and Costumes to Special Measures.
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IRISH LINENS *and* IRISH LACES
The Finest Quality Obtainable
Good Selection. Moderate Prices
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RUSSELL STREET, DUBLIN
Established Over 30 Years
The Only Laundry in Eire that can offer the public 3 services
For Full Particulars
Send postcard or phone DUBLIN 72028

Established 1776
STRAHAN, Dublin
FOR FURNITURE, CARPETS, LINOLEUM BEDSTEADS, BEDDING, REMOVALS AND STORAGE
R. STRAHAN & CO., Ltd.
T. Gillespie D. S. Gillespie
135 Stephen's Green

BUY YOUR COAL
IRON, STEEL AND CEMENT
at
HEITONS
18, Westmoreland Street

Northern Ireland

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Their OWN Choice!
SEND A
GIFT TOKEN
and leave your friend to Choose a Christmas Gift from the wide variety we have in stock. This is certain to be appreciated in these difficult times when every Gift should be a useful one.

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TRANSPORT VEHICLES
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W. H. REAY & CO. LTD.
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Go to
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Belfast Nurseries
Malone Road Phone 66733

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Boys', Youths' and Men's Clothier and Merchant Tailor
109, High Street
Established a Century

For Beautiful Work
TRY
DEVONSHIRE LAUNDRY LTD.
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McILVEEN and ROGAN
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Northern Ireland

BELFAST (Continued)

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The Store with the motto
"SERVICE"
John Arnott & Co. Belfast Ltd.,
North Street Arcade, Belfast.

Scotland

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Quality, style and lasting chic against coupon expenditure are still the only criteria of true value. Daly's long-standing tradition has upheld these high standards through difficult times.
Dalys
Inquiries by post always welcome.
DALY & SONS LTD. SAUCHIEHALL ST. GLASGOW. C. 2

RESTAURANTS
at 245, Sauchiehall Street and 104, West George Street
Open daily and each evening until 9:30 p. m. for snack suppers.
WENDY'S

ALEXANDER SCOTT LTD.
109, Buchanan Street, Glasgow
JEWELLERS and SILVERSMITHS
of Distinction
We expect soon * when peace comes * to offer a large selection of artistic and useful articles.

JOHN A. MURDOCH & CO.
Engineers and Merchants
Tanks (Sectional) and Steelwork
Refuse Destructors
'CULMORE" KILMACOLM Renfrewshire
Telephone: Kilmacolm 333
Telegrams: Prestank Glasgow

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303, Byres Road
MILLINERY and DRESSES
Expert Advice in All Branches.
Hats and Dresses Remodelled.
A TRIAL SOLICITED

Telephone Douglas 5141
GALLOWAY & LEE
JAS. M. GALLOWAY DAVID S. LEE
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House Furnishers
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Established 1904 Telephone: Western 943
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Musical Instrument Merchant
Pianoforte and Organ Tuning and Repairing Expert
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Chalmers Stores Ltd.
IRONMONGERS
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Tel. Western 2207

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TWO-SEATERS
PHONE:
CENTRAL 7777-7778
ROBERT CUNNINGHAM
113-118 North Street, Glasgow, C. 3.
Office: 12 North Claremont Street
Private Cars for Hire
Petrol, etc. Garaging

WILLIAM ADAM
Colliery Agent and Merchant
Stobcross Mineral Station Glasgow, C. 1
Prompt Attention to all orders. Keenest prices. Now that you have your cellars full keep them full.
ESTABLISHED 1879 TEL. CENT. 2725

HELENSBURGH

THE COMMERCIAL BUREAU
78, WEST PRINCES STREET
HELENSBURGH Telephone 394
Typewriting and Copying of Church and Committee Reports, etc.
All work strictly confidential.

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

'One Touch of Nature'

Camp Haan, Calif.

A few months ago, Lady, an itinerant brown and white cocker spaniel, walked up to the barracks door of a First Sergeant, and, upon being admitted, deposited herself under the benevolent "top kick's" bed. Fifteen minutes later her first puppy was born.

Four GI's on the spot were immediately transformed into "angels of mercy." One secured a large box with a removable top. Another donated his personal comforter. The third lifted Lady and her tiny offspring into the improvised bed, and No. 4 rushed to the Service Club for a quart of milk.

Three hours later, Lady, proud mother of four, stopped licking her hungry children long enough to gaze with complete gratitude at her human benefactors. They had been her friends in need, and she would be theirs for life.

Facts and Figures

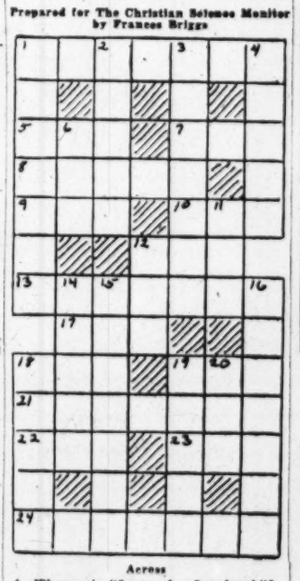
IN EARLY ENGLAND COINS SOMETIMES WERE CUT IN HALVES OR QUARTERS TO MAKE CHANGE
IT'S A FACT THE U.S. BUREAU OF GRAZING HAS JURISDICTION OVER ABOUT 142,000,000 ACRES OF PUBLIC RANGE LANDS
MANY DANISH WOMEN HAVE "CURIOSITY MIRRORS" WHICH ENABLE THEM TO LOOK UP AND DOWN THE STREET FROM THEIR WINDOWS
K. PARRIS

A Verse for Today . . .

Jesus said unto them, I am the bread of life: he that cometh to me shall never hunger; and he that believeth on me shall never thirst.—JOHN 6:35

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—Who wrote "Songs of a Sourdough"?
5—Fish pole is what?
7—The gladiolus is birth flower for what month (abbr.)?
8—In Greek mythology, Sirius was the dog of whom?
9—What is the unit of Japanese currency?
10—Garden implement.
12—Because.
13—What is the stone of a drupe called (pl.)?
17—Ballad.
18—In what part of body would you find the brachium?
19—Armed conflict.
21—The kettledrum is also called what?
22—What is either of two South American wood sorrels cultivated for their edible tubers?
23—Artificial language.
24—What is a complete outfit of clothing, blankets, etc., for a newborn infant?

Down
1—Who declined Pulitzer Prize for his play, "The Time of Your Life"?
3—What French act prior did "The Man That Walks"?
3—Wamba is a character in which of Scott's novels?
4—What was Jupiter's favorite bird?
6—What is a natural substance containing a metal?
11—Morsel left at a meal.
12—If you emulated Louis Bleriot, would you run, fly or act?
14—What American actress scored a success in "Kiki"?
15—Who was the Delaware chief, traditionally famous for wisdom in council and friendliness toward the whites?
16—Who is visited by Marley's ghost?
18—What is a ring-shaped coral reef inclosing a lagoon?
19—Bodice of a woman's dress is what?
20—Conjunction.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Pronunciation of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary Second Edition, copyright 1934, 1939, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Thury-Harcourt (tü'-rē'-är'-kōōr') — Town 15 miles below Caen, France.

Vogelkop (vō'-gĕl-kŏp)—Peninsula on the island of New Guinea.

Wistoka (vyĭ-stō'-kŭ)—Tributary of the Vistula River, Russia.

Yamamoto, Kumaichi (kōō-mä-ĭ-chi yä-mä-mō-tō—even accent) — New Japanese Ambassador to Thailand.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Angoulême (äN'-gōō'-lâm') —French town on the Loire River.

Arles (ärlz; Fr. ärl)—Town at the south end of the Rhone River, France.

Elbeuf (ĕl'-bûf') - French town 30 miles from the mouth of the Seine River.

Etampes (ā'-täNp')—French town south of Paris.

Fontainebleau (fŏN'-tĕn'-blō')—French town southeast of Paris.

Metauro (mā-tou'-rō)—River of Italy, flowing into the Adriatic Sea.

Pardubice (pär'-dōō-bit-sĕ) —Site of important oil refineries of Czechoslovakia.

Rambouillet (räN'-bōō'-yĕ') —Town south of Paris.

Sens (säNs) — Town southeast of Paris.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hĕre, ēvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charĭty; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; ch as in chair; g as in go; ng as in sing; th as in then, thin; nature, verdûre; x = ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh = s in azure.

Who's the Author?

In the following quiz the first list gives you the names of ten characters from famous books, and the second list gives you the names of the famous authors. Your job is to link each character with the correct author.

1. Tam o' Shanter
2. Major Barbara
3. Maude Muller
4. David Harum
5. Gunga Din
6. Passepartout
7. Becky Sharp
8. Adam Bede
9. Cyrano de Bergerac
10. Squire Hardcastle

1. Jules Verne
2. Oliver Goldsmith
3. E. N. Westcott
4. Rudyard Kipling
5. George Eliot
6. George Bernard Shaw
7. Edmond Rostand
8. John Greenleaf Whittier
9. Robert Burns
10. William Makepeace Thackeray

Answers

1. Robert Burns. 2. George Bernard Shaw. 3. John Greenleaf Whittier. 4. E. N. Westcott. 5. Rudyard Kipling. 6. Jules Verne. 7. William Makepeace Thackeray. 8. George Eliot. 9. Edmond Rostand. 10. Oliver Goldsmith.

In Lighter Vein

There's a Difference

The school teacher was taking her first golfing lesson. "Is the word spelled p-u-t or p-u-t-t?" she asked the instructor.

"P-u-t-t is correct," he replied. "P-u-t means to place a thing where you want it. P-u-t-t means merely a vain attempt to do the same thing."—Wall Street Journal.

A New Slant

"I think we've got their morale too high," reported the sergeant to his CO. "They want to know if it's true that some day they might have to return to civilian life."—Scott Field (Ill.) Broadcaster.

This Funny World

She was an attractively dressed shipyard worker and arriving late on the job had planned to eventually go to the lockers to change into the customary overalls. It wasn't long, however, before the foreman spied her unorthodox garb. Nonplussed for the moment he sputtered: "See here, I won't have you coming on the job dressed as a woman!"

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Dutton

"Not only is the design original, but the medium is a nitrocellulose plastic composition!"

Daily Anecdote

Something to Remember Him By

William Hohenzollern was not one to take his position lightly when he was the proud German Kaiser. Sometime before the first World War, he visited England and was the guest of the British Fleet. One day, when a note arrived demanding his immediate attention, he found he had no letter-opener handy. An officer offered him the use of his penknife.

After using it, William returned it with a solemn air.

"Keep it and guard it well," he said. "Some day it will be historic."

Brevities

It is said there is neither air nor water on the moon. But song writers never mention the disagreeable things. — Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal.

Peace, if you remember, is a time when the telephone company urges you to make long-distance calls.—Memphis Commercial Appeal.

One thing certain is that a great many automobile tires have lasted longer than anybody believed possible.—Indianapolis News.

Bulgaria is apparently making frantic efforts to get out of the war. It must have finally dawned upon that country that it hitched its wagon to a falling star.—Brubaker in The New Yorker.

NEWS ITEM— AN EDUCATION BRINGS BIGGER RETURNS.

WE MADE PRETTY GOOD MONEY WORKIN' ON A FARM THIS SUMMER— NOW BACK TO SCHOOL AGAIN
NOT ME! I'M GOING TO GET A JOB IN A WAR PLANT AND MAKE SOME REAL DOUGH— NO SCHOOL FOR ME!
THAT'S THE WAY I FELT DURING THE LAST WAR, BOYS, AND HERE I AM STILL HACKIN'— IF I'D HAD ANY SENSE I'D GOTTEN SOME EDUCATION FIRST — THEN I MIGHT BE OWNING A FLEET OF CABS INSTEAD OF JUST RUNNIN' ONE
OFFICIAL BUS STATION
ICE CREAM
TAXI STAND
L.F. van Zelm

The Taffies—*Taking the Dictionary Right Out of His Mouth* By PALMER

I'VE A COUPLE OF THINGS I WANT TO TELL YOU, SO LET'S HAVE A GOOD MAN TO MAN TALK, EH, SQUIGGLES?
DO YOU MIND IF I SAY SOMETHING FIRST, POP?
GO AHEAD SON
WELL, POP, I HAVEN'T BEEN "ON THE BEAM" AROUND THE HOUSE IN DOING WHAT MOM ASKS ME TO DO AND I'VE BEEN THINKING IT OVER AND I'M NOT GOING TO "PERCASTINATE" ANYMORE, AS MOM SAYS— AND ANOTHER THING—
WHAT DO YOU SAY - POP - LET'S BOTH GET OUR HAIR CUT WHEN WE'RE THRU TALKING—
NOW SHALL WE HAVE OUR MAN TO MAN TALK POP?
I'M STUCK! UTTERLY- COMPLETELY- HOPELESSLY
Tom Palmer

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*That's a Long Time* By RODGERS

Mr. Hess and the Boss's father have figured out a way to share our water next summer- Right now he can use our well as much as he pleases- we're leaving for the city this very afternoon!
I'd forgotten all about it but the Boss's school opens tomorrow!
"But we can't just leave the treasure!" the Boss protested when he realized we were leaving so soon-
"That treasure has been safely hidden for almost 200 years," Mr. Simpson reminded him. "It'll still be here waiting for you next summer!"
And, shucks, we had to be satisfied with that!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Ruffled Feathers* By THE HAGERS

I MUST SAY, MAY, YOUR FEATHERS LOOK AS IF THEY HAD BEEN CURLED BY A TORNADO.
QUACKBURG COUNTY FAIR
JUST BECAUSE YOU'RE A PLYMOUTH ROCK, YOU THINK YOUR ANCESTORS CAME OVER ON THE MAYFLOWER!
PIPE DOWN, GIRLS! REMEMBER YOU ARE LADIES.
STILL MAKING TROUBLE FOR THE LADIES, TEDDY?

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Inventory of Victory

Nothing is quiet on the Western Front as World War Two pushes across the borders of its sixth year. In France, Belgium, Holland—as, for that matter, on every front—the inventories of victory pour in as from some vast adding machine, the I's dotted by bomb-bursts along the retreating columns of the enemy.

For him it is an inventory of disaster. Not even the memory of his military achievements is left intact, for the records he set up are being shattered now, as by the British advance from the Seine to Brussels. Twenty-one days used to be considered good time for this distance under the original blitzkrieg schedules. Eight days, we learn now, is enough.

Just to list the names of places taken is to surfeit the average reader's capacity for detail. Antwerp stands out because of its 28 miles of docks and its position just 66 miles from Germany and its nearness to the great supply base of Britain. But town after town is being abandoned with a wholly un-Teutonic aptitude for letting go of other people's property.

Where the Germans will make a stand is now a question; whether they have any cohesive plan of resistance is an even bigger one. Reports of their bolstering German forces in Italy where the Gothic Line is being sliced by Allied break-throughs would seem to indicate haphazard thinking in the German High Command, for a more logical course would seem to be to start withdrawals to the Alps for the defense of "Fortress Germany."

Latest dispatches speak of Allied capture of great numbers of low-grade troops, and of successful disengagements by the enemy where equipment and key forces may have been at stake. Taken together these reports may inspire some caution among the Allies. If the masses of captives hinder Allied movements, these losses will not be without their useful side for an enemy playing for time.

Such a question, however, cannot bulk very large in the over-all picture, the scope of which is tremendous and glowing everywhere with the bright colors of United Nations victory. Finland's truce with Russia, and the advance of Russian armies apparently to tie up with Marshal Tito's forces in Yugoslavia, round out the pattern of triumph. General Eisenhower's statement to the Belgians on the beginning of their liberation carried a promise to Norwegians that their day is not far off, and recalled reports of German convoys moving from Norwegian waters toward the Reich some days ago.

The inventory of victory is shortly to be expanded, and the day seems almost here when it will become an inventory of responsibilities, but ones happily to be shared with many willing peoples.

George W. Norris

"A rather bitter partisan, and pretty green." George W. Norris's description of himself when he first entered Congress forty years ago does not seem to fit his riper years. Few Senators appeared so mild, non-partisan and mellow.

For while certain characteristics—independence, love of the people and a desire to better their lot, a vibrant, homespun Americanism, and a deep appreciation of civil liberties—kept him on a long-range course, he shifted on specific questions. Hating war, and standing out against the United States' entrance in 1917, he came to see that America must do its share to halt aggression and urged a world police. Strong advocate of prohibition, he was disappointed by its operation and voted for repeal. An individualist, he came to support a large role for government in economic affairs.

Always an insurgent, George Norris had far more influence in the Senate than many partisan leaders. Because men felt an inner integrity in the man, they respected him even when they disagreed; because he was one reformer who could smile, they also loved him.

The Senator's warmth of sympathy for the underdog sometimes led him to support certain debatable experiments including a degree of regimentation which conflicts with genuine liberalism. But in the Twentieth Amendment, which ended "lame duck" Congresses, and in TVA he has lasting monuments. Perhaps equally enduring will be the place his kindly, courageous, and devoted service won in the hearts of millions of Americans.

Something Synthetic

The prospect of a synthetic rubber era stretching onward through time offers no snap to the professional prognosticator.

Will golf balls be wound with synthetic rubber? If so, will scores seem more or less synthetic than they do now when bragged about at the country club? Will the length of a drive from the first tee be as elastic as the length of the fish that got away?

Will the synthesis of a motorist's remarks be more or less evident as he discovers a synthetic flat tire? And will a synthetic eraser be more or less useful to the stenographer who didn't spell "synthetic" correctly the first time?

But perhaps, since there are so many new uses for the synthetic product, these usual functions will be left to old-style, natural rubber. For example, it's hard to think of the time when wives will call after their husbands as they leave home on rainy mornings, "Just a minute, dear, you've forgotten your synthetics."

Heil Herr Gobbler!

The American Army is "talking turkey" two ways these days. It is talking it to the Nazis in a way the Nazis understand. And it is talking it to G. I. Joe the way he likes to hear it. You can read anywhere and everywhere else about the "turkey" which is being served up for Nazi benefit by General Eisenhower. So in this space let us dwell a moment on the G. I. poultry patter.

It is to the effect that every American soldier is to have turkey for Thanksgiving, especially if turkey is one of the things he can feel thankful about. The biggest turkey crop in years is making reasonable this hope by Army authorities. And so long as nobody comes along and reads a political intent into the menu—well, Joe, let's have some more cranberry sauce.

Soldiers who remember that a "chicken in every pot" had the approval of a Republican Administration will not jump to the conclusion that turkey on every plate is exclusively a Democratic project. Besides, there are things above politics. You can hear Joe saying, "Turkey? Sure. And won't I be thankful to be eating it in Berlin!"

Shared Success

Reshaping of the Allied command in France is a natural occasion for re-emphasizing British-American teamwork. General Eisenhower has once more displayed his statesmanship in his warm tribute to Sir Bernard L. Montgomery on the occasion of the latter's being raised to the rank of Field Marshal. His phrase about "living Allied"—which he has exemplified by treating every man as a soldier chosen to do a job, not as a Briton or an American—sounds a splendid keynote.

In France there has been a danger that nationalism would exalt rival claims to credit for a success big enough for generous sharing. Almost since D-Day American armies have had the more spectacular part, and lately they have covered so much ground, including the spotlighted stage of Paris, that some unfortunate comparisons were being made.

General Eisenhower wisely corrected one misapprehension when he told British newspaper writers that they should have bragged rather than apologized about the slow progress of the British-Canadian forces around Caen. A new idea of the weight the Nazis threw on the Caen "hinge" is conveyed by the statement of Lord Croft, British Undersecretary for War: "Never in this war on any front has the German Army assembled so immense a force of armor . . . since D-Day."

The lightning drive of British forces to Holland is evidence of the pressures which had been restraining them. The Montgomery record has repeatedly displayed plenty of speed when once the power to break through had been gathered, and British satisfaction in the new Field Marshal's recognition will be echoed in America, where he is popular enough to be called "Monty."

His new rank has apparently removed any possible wrong impression arising from the splitting of the ground force command, with General Bradley advanced to a co-ordinate position under General Eisenhower. This change was no reflection on "Monty," but grew out of the increased proportion of American forces in the Allied total. It cannot be too often realized that some of the most vital roles are unspectacular, and that genuine appreciation of comrades is a secret of effective teamwork—and of peace.

A Blow That Will Be Felt in Berlin

Our Readers Say—

Honest Difference of Opinion

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It is wonderful how perfectly honest and sincere people can have a difference of opinion on the same subject. Recently I noted one of your correspondents objected to the partisan slant shown by one of The Christian Science Monitor's columnists. This good brother was thoroughly convinced that Columnist Drummond was putting out propaganda favorable to President Roosevelt, while I have been of the opinion that he was doing the same thing for the Republican Party and, strange as it may seem, I am still of that opinion.

Columnists must write something in order that they may sell their product, but their opinions are just individual, and are not, or should not be, a reflection of the editorial policy of the paper in which the column is printed. This is not true of all papers, but I have always been of the opinion that The Christian Science Monitor was trying to be non-partisan in its editorial policy.

This year it seems to me that the outstanding need is a unity of purpose toward the winning of the war. However, it seems that we do not have that unity necessary to a successful conclusion of the war. Certain columnists and newspapers apparently are "sitting up nights" trying in every way to discredit the President, even to the obstruction of our war program. Just now they are trying to show that the President's trip out into the Pacific was a purely political gesture made for the purpose of promoting his candidacy for President. They just cannot see anything good in his contacting General MacArthur and Admiral Nimitz or the showing of any interest in our war in the Pacific. I hope The Christian Science Monitor will take a fair attitude in this matter and give him credit for good intentions. I am sure the Japs and Hitler get satisfaction out of the attitude taken by some of our papers and columnists toward everything the President does or tries to do.

Richmond, Ind. LAWRENCE A. HANDLEY

"Why I Vote for Dewey"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Mr. Dewey is eager to tackle the job. Mr. Roosevelt says he wishes to retire but will serve "reluctantly." Which is likely to do the better job?

What are we fighting to put an end to? One-man rule, legislation by one man instead of by the people. Why fight a war to put an end to these things in other countries, and then elect a man that stands for these things? A REPUBLICAN

Long Beach, Calif.

Reconstruction by Germans

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I hope that the peace terms require Germany to maintain a reconstruction army to rebuild much that has been destroyed outside the Fatherland. This would prevent Germany from getting a head start in the race for economic power. She would be paying war damages with what she has, labor, instead of borrowing in order to pay cash.

This device would provide employment and opportunities to learn peacetime vocations for the present army (or what will be left of it).

In the meantime, Germans at home would pay an equal share of their debt through taxation to support the labor army. Shovels and saws ought to cost a good deal less than guns, however.

A reconstruction army need not take employment from the natives of the countries where it is used. The army would not engage in manufacturing, commercial farming, or services. In short, it would do pick and shovel work on public roads and buildings. MARY STRAW

Detroit.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements of opinions in letters from its readers.

Rulers Express People

The Bookshelf

The rise of nationalism during the last 200 years has compelled modern historians to take increasing cognizance of the problems of mass psychology. Despite such "heroic" figures as Napoleon or Bismarck, whose impact on the course of events can hardly be denied, the doctrine has gained ground irresistibly that national leaders, in the last analysis, are but dramatic and energetic exponents of an assumed "national soul."

The introduction of a powerful and at the same time extremely elusive psychological element into the work of historical research and interpretation has had the consequence, for one thing, of deflecting the historian's long-range view toward the short-range view of the political propagandist; and for another thing, it has created the concept of national responsibility.

* * *

Both these consequences are clearly discernible in GERMANY—A SHORT HISTORY, by George N. Shuster and Arnold Bergsträsser (New York: Norton. $2.75), covering, in an "objective" way, the past 2,000 years. The authors divide the 200 pages of the volume equally between them, Dr. Bergsträsser of the University of Chicago handling events up to the outbreak of the First World War; and Dr. Shuster, President of Hunter College, dealing with the years from 1914 until 1939.

This rather mechanical division allows Dr. Bergsträsser to do little more than give a compressed survey of the main events that took place between the first German clashes with the Roman legions and the rule of Emperor William II.

Considering the limitations, Dr. Bergsträsser does a neat job, although it seems doubtful whether the personalities and policies of the German rulers up to, say, the eighteenth century will attain individual life in the minds of readers not familiar with the Middle Ages and the dawn of modern times. It is even more doubtful whether the reader will detect any "line" in German history, as presented.

* * *

If the volume's first part is not too satisfactory because of its failure to touch the psychological problem, the second part, Dr. Shuster's contribution, cannot be accused of dodging the issue. Dr. Shuster, who was among the first to warn against Hitler, squarely raises the question of collective German responsibility. But in his answer he is not quite so definite. He admits that the German "people cannot be divorced from its government." Yet he appears to think that, notwithstanding their record, the Germans are as peace-loving as any other nation.

He divides the ultimate responsibility for Germany's going to war between Hitler on one side and British-French weakness at Munich on the other side. Which means that German love of peace grows or fades in direct proportion to the chances for achieving victory.

This is not very helpful. It must be added that Dr. Shuster considers the "balance of power" a prerequisite for maintaining a "world of ethics"; that he refers to "troubled Polish-Russian relations" between 1919 and 1939 without mentioning who stirred up most of the trouble; that he considers the German Communist party the "grave diggers" of the Weimar Republic without even hinting that it was the Conservatives and Nationalists who murdered the Republic, and finally that throughout his presentation he sides with men of the Brüning and Treviranus type, who even in recent years have not availed themselves of the opportunity of condemning Germany's secret rearmament after 1918. E. S. P.

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books rightly.—Ruskin.

Be Not Afraid

Be not afraid of life. Believe that life is worth living, and your belief will help create the fact.—"The Will to Believe," WILLIAM JAMES.

Guessing on Postwar Boom and Slump

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Richard L. Strout

It isn't only the recession after the war the economists are worried about; it's also the boom after the recession.

For what comes after the boom, nobody can say. It will probably depend on the Government.

And in the present mood of Congress, the Government will probably not do a great deal about curbing the boom no matter whether it's President Dewey or President Roosevelt. How silly it would seem to curb a good boom! That's the way we all felt back in the Coolidge-Hoover days.

Since we are all going to take the ride together, we might as well get used to the terms the economists are going to use before the toboggan gets going.

Or, on second thought, let's just recklessly set down a calendar of coming events, based on Dr. E. Jay Howenstine's study for the American Council on Public Affairs, called "The Economics of Demobilization." Dr. Howenstine has made a synthesis of the researches of other investigators. For the most part they see it this way: A postwar recession, a boom, and then . . . the great enigma. Using some of Dr. Howenstine's estimates, and coupling them with military possibilities, the thing might run as follows:

1944: German war ends. Reconversion recession begins.

1945: Japanese war ends. Reconversion recession mixed with reviving business.

(Within six to nine months after peace, it would be quite possible to have eight millions unemployed. David Lawrence's United States News last week estimated 10 millions, 12 months after peace.)

1946: The boom starts—if it hasn't sooner.

1946-1951: The boom lasts. It may last 10 years, economists say, if it is nursed along a bit.

And then—? The big enigma.

I ought to say immediately that I don't really know this is going to happen, and neither does Dr. Howenstine.

What this study does, in effect, is to make a sort of Gallup Poll of economists who have surveyed the matter. And although the foregoing dates are included largely for the sake of dramatic effect, it is a fact that most of them agree that postwar developments are going to come in stages. There is likely to be a "postwar recession" (that's why the stock market sags now and then when there are signs of victory); secondly, even in spite of anything we are likely to do here in Washington, there is going to be a boom, and finally, unless we are careful, the big postwar boom is going to burn itself out into a postwar slump after a matter of years.

The evidence assembled for the boom seems almost overpowering. Here are a few items of present dammed-up purchasing power, waiting their ultimate release:

1. Deferred consumer demand, estimated by Harvard's Sumner Slichter as about $25 billions by the end of 1944. (This represents that new electric iron you mean to buy, and the new car.)

2. Individual liquid savings, estimated at $50 billions at the end of 1943. They're billions higher now, and include all those war bonds you've been buying.

3. Business savings, net, unused, put aside for postwar reconversion and expansion—maybe $25 billions by the end of 1944. Actually, one economist estimates reconversion financing will need only about $5 billions.

4. State and local government surpluses, available for postwar improvements, equaled $1 billion last year. Then, if you want to mention it, sums in unemployment reserves of the States amount to around $6 billions.

These are some of the factors that make the economists feel we almost certainly will have a boom, sooner or later after the war, almost in spite of any mistakes the Government may make in handling matters.

Economists think the Government should try to cushion the change-over: head off the buyers' strike or purchasing collapse that might set in if millions of workers all became simultaneously panicky over their jobs, but on the other hand not give them too much feeling of security that would stoke up a run-away boom.

Every indication here is Congress will insist that the Government keep its hands off. We will all have to hope that the boom, when it comes, will be a calm level of protracted prosperity, and not a hectic, violent affair that will collapse from its own excess. America could give no greater gift to international peace than its own prosperity. We shall have to wait four or five years, I guess, to see which kind of a boom it is going to be. Economists seem to agree only on one thing: the kind of controls necessary to guide a boom are available; whether we will let the Government use them, however, is another matter.

As Norwegians Await Their Own D-Day

The Wide Horizon

By Julius Moritzen

General Eisenhower's word to the people of Norway, "Your day of liberation approaches," reaches patriots who have been warned by their King against unpremeditated acts, yet trained to give aid to the Allies at the right moment.

Norway's D-Day when it comes may take the form of an invasion in reverse. It will probably be through expulsion of the Nazi troops or their capture that liberation of the Norwegian soil will be accomplished. Whatever the manner of deliverance, the organized resistance groups within the country itself will not fail to heed the warning orders broadcast by Major General Wilhelm Hansteen, who has asked the underground masses to be prepared, but "not to act openly except in conjunction with the Allied military plan. Clear orders will be issued from London when the time comes."

Major General Hansteen has been the Commander in Chief of the Norwegian armed forces until very recently, when Crown Prince Olav assumed that high responsibility with General Hansteen as second in command. The army, reorganized, re-equipped and fully trained in modern warfare since 1940, is stationed in the British Isles.

* * *

While adhering strictly to what they believe must be for their best interests, Norwegian patriots since the invasion of France and the continued successes of the Allied armies on both fronts are displaying a boldness in their dealing with the occupying forces that probably adds constantly to the Nazi uneasiness in a land where they are looked upon with contempt. When Quisling issued a decree for the mobilization of the Norwegian youth, the opposition that met him and his henchmen by Home Front—the underground—gave him and the appointed sheriffs warning: Anything done for the apprehension of the young men would be at the peril of those who lent themselves to the arrest of the fugitives who by the thousands stayed away from their homes to avoid capture.

These sheriffs, appointed by the Nazis, were further told by the Home Front that the warning was in the nature of an ultimatum that had been given after legal consultation with the Norwegian authorities in London.

* * *

"It is not to be regarded as a suggestion, but as a command," said the warning. "It depends upon further developments whether he who refuses to obey our orders will be court-martialed or sentenced according to the Government's decree of January 22, which fixes definite and very severe punishment for anyone who aids the enemy.

"The Home Front will remember the sheriff who does his duty in safeguarding our young people and it will not forget the one who is not doing his duty to his native land."

The Home Front does not accept the excuse of many of these sheriffs that they assumed their police duties so as to better protect their countrymen against the Nazis.

As for Vidkun Quisling, the man whose name is synonymous with treason, his position in Norway is daily losing in importance. It is a well-known fact that General Falkenhorst, commander of the German troops, holds him in utter contempt.

In fact, it is rumored that General Falkenhorst himself has been in contact with a certain oppositional group that has read the handwriting on the wall, and works for a separate peace between the Nazi forces in Norway and the Allies.

One thing is certain, Hitler's purge of his generals on the continent will not leave the troops and their officers in Norway unaffected. It is an item worth considering as the Norwegian D-Day looms on the Scandinavian horizon.

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